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A CAMEO OF ANACREON.

FOR THE SATURDAY BYENING POST. BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

A merry, leering face with arching brows Crowned with the blood-red jewels of th Vine; Eyes, where the light of laughter holds ca

And lips, o'erdropping with the fragrant Voila! It breathes of Teos and the Isles

Of broad, fair vineyards where the light creeps down To bathe Bathylius in its sleepy smiles,

Or bronze the tendrils of his classic crown The nostril quivering, like the desert steed's, The full, bright curve of the voluptuous lips, The fallen grape which 'neath his instep bleeds, And the light robe which from his shoulde

slips, Ail, pictured, rise, grow brilliant,—gush in song (Pure as the golden Tokay, mellow-grown,) While fair Bacchantes, an ærial throng, Wave their white arms and woo the measur

Vella! it pales—it flees,—as dream of old Once paling, fled the Lady of Shalott; enian vineyards, waving sands of gold, The Grecian youth,—Bacchantes of the grot, Fading, depart, in moonlit shadows, grand, Tale, marble-mute, supremely statuesque,-All that is tangible lies 'neath my hand, This soulless Cameo, this face grotesque! Page phia

THE LADY LISLE.

CHAPTER IX.

BEECHER'S RIDE.

Five weeks had passed since the advent of the Major and his wife, and the morning had arrived upon which they were to take their departure from Lislewood Park. They were going back to Brighton for a week or two prior to returning to London, where they were stay until the expiration of the Major's furlough. They were to travel in their own carriage, with their own horses and coachman, and with Mr. Salamons in the rumble. The morning was bright and autumnal, and Majer and Mrs. Varney lounged on the terace with their host and hostess, while the things were being packed in the carriage by the expert Mr. Salamons.

'Arthur," said the Major, "the high road winds under the hill you call 'Beecher's Ride,' doesn't it ?"

Under the hill, yes; but not under Beecher's Ride itself, that's on the further

Then suppose you and I were to take a walk up there while Salamons packs those things. He'll be ever so long about it. Ada can wait for me in the high road. I shall see the carriage from the hill. I've a few parting words that I want to say to this dea

The Major made his adieu to Mrs. Walsingham, flung a great Scotch plaid over his shoulder, and directed his wife where to meet alm with the carriage.

At this moment the little Baronet galred pony.

tagerly

at his friend. come along with us."

Major Varney stopped at the lodge to drop a sovereign into Gilbert Arnold's hand.

member my advice, and take care of that toy of yours, if you don't want to get into ouble by and by. 'All right, sir," said the lodge-keeper, with

her of low cunning in his eyes.

of Lislewood Park.

you the outer side of those splendid gates. surely the hollow clang of the closing lock would have sounded to him like the funeral enell of his bright young life.

They were nearly an hour walking up the Captain Walsingham had met Lady Lisle the evening of his return to England. When they had reached the summit, the two Rupert Lisle.

men drew breath and looked about them. The Major looked at Sir Rupert, and then garding significantly at Captain Walsing-

Rupert, take your pony for a gallop on . the hill side yonder. I want to talk to Major Varuey."

but not out of night

Now, what is it?" asked the Captain, deging the care into the ground, and leaning wildered stare.

heavily upon it. He seemed prepared for a

The Major flung open his loose over-coat. and began to play with the glistening ornaments hanging at his watch chain. Every hair of his yellow whiskers and moustaches every one of his square, white teeth, shone in the autumnal sunlight-why?

"What is it?" said the Captain, impatiently. "Why have you, dragged me up here? What have you to say this morning that you couldn't say last night ?"

"Can't you guess?" asked the Major, with an agreeable smile.

"That is to say, you won't. Sly old fox. He is afraid to take the initiative, so I must, Arthur, dear child, I want more money.'

"Oh, you're going over that ground again, are you? Then I tell you what I told you last night. I have no more, and it will be some time before I can procure any more I've victimized my poor wife enough as it is, I'll not ask her for another farthing.' "Obstinate child?"

The Major plunged his hand into the pocket of his over-coat, took out a small bundle of letters, very neatly folded, endorse in a delicate, feminine-looking handwriting and tied with a sky-blue ribbon.

"Look at these letters. They look quite pretty, don't 'they? Shall I read them over to you? or do you remember the wording?"

The Captain turned away from him with muttered oath.

Major Granville Varney, holding the little packet lightly in one ungloved hand, with the idle fingers of the other coquetted with the corners of the several documents. He peeped slyly into the folded papers, nodding his head and humming softly to himself, or sometimes stopping to chuckle over some passage which seem aed to strike him as peculiarly amusing. The Captain watched him from under his black eyelashes with a gloomy and sinister glance.

"Arthur, dear child, unless I have five housand pounds, before the end of this month, Mrs. Walsingham will receive this little packet upon the first of October. Amusing as the letters are, I fear she'll scarcely see the extent of their absurdity. She may take the matter seriously. You're very fond of her, Arthur. Stupidly fond; for, upon my word, her imbecility is occasionally wearisome; but, of course, some people like boiled chicken."

"Major Varney!" "Impulsive child. Is it to be the five thousand pounds, or is the flaxen-haired lady to have these letters? Decide, quickly, dear boy, for I think we are going to have a

shower. "I tell you I can't get the money. As to your sending the letters, I am not afraid of that. You won't kill your golden goose. You know better than that. The infernal secret which you hold over me becomes valueless the hour it is told. You are not the man to tell it."

Major Varney bit his lips, and a certain crest-fallen look stole over his smiling face. For one brief moment he seemed, as it were, gone! Hi, presto, it has come back again!" to tarnish; but he recovered himself instantly, and laughed gaily as he said-

"Arthur, you're such a sly fox, there's no want to tell the secret. I don't want to see "Papa, may I go with you?" he asked, poor Lady Lisle, or Mrs. Walsingham, or Walsingham, do you mean to stand in the believe you are." whatever else she may choose to call herself, way of our united fortunes? or will you help Captain Walsingham hesitated, and looked | break her heart, and tear her pretty flaxen hair. I don't want to see you kicked out of Lisle-"By all means, Sir Rupert," said the Ma- wood Park, or sent to some unpleasant colony, where they might have the impertinence to ask you to pick oakum or break stones. No, no, my dear Arthur, what I want "Good day to you, friend," he said: "re- is to make things pleasant for all parties. Will you believe me, if I say I think that I have hit upon a method of doing so?"

" Perhaps." "Good. Then, Arthur, listen to me. I am not one of those unlucky wretches to whom ping the papers he held in his hand. "Look Once more the great iron gates closed with ready-money is of vital importance. Look a loud, clanking noise upon the little master down the hill yonder, you may see my travelling chariot and horse, my coachman, my Child as he was, if he could had dreamed valet. You may guess that I don't do all this for a moment of that which lay before him out of a major's pay in the Company's Service. On the other hand, you can guess that I am not in immediate want of a five-pound note. I would rather have fifty thousand pounds ten years hence than I would have five thousand pounds to-day. Arthur Walwinding road that led to the hills upon which singham, what is the age of that boy youder?

Captain. "Never mind that; but answer the ques-

tion. How old is he?" "He was seven last July."

"Seven years old. Very good. What would you say, Arthur, dear boy, if I were explain." The boy nodded, and, smacking his whip, to tear these silly letters and that other little trotted along the gentle slope out of hearing, document into a thousand pieces, and not ask you for a farthing for fourteen years?"

The Captain looked up at him with



BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROSECRANS--IN COMMAND IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

impatiently.

Major Varney drew his arm through that of his friend, and leaning his disengaged hand on the Captain's shoulder, whispered, with his lips close to the ear of the otherwhispered a few sentences which blanched the soldier's dark cheek, and made his knees knock together as if they would have given way under him.

There was a short pause, during which the Major watched the Captain's changing face. Wilf you do it?" he said at last, aloud .-'Or will you let me do it?"

"Scoundrei!" roared the Captain. "No, not to save myself from the gallowa"

"Booby!" said Major Varney, "don't be Not to save yourself from the gal- | pointing to the descent. violent. lows!" he repeated, scornfully. "Why, there's much for a twenty-pound note. What is it? brown grass. under this cup. Hocus-pocus, it is manage it, too."

"No, I tell you."

ever disgrace to myself."

final decision " It is."

Very well, then," said the Major, shrugging his shoulders, "if that's the case, there's no help for it. Remember," he added, tapfor no mercy from me. When men are blind fools to their own interests, they cannot expect wise people to suffer for their blindness and folly. So, call your stepson, Captain, I'll bid him good-bye and then hurry down the hill to the carriage. Poor Ada will be tired of waiting.

Captain Walsingham called to Sir Ropert, jory who came galloping up the two officers. "Sir Rupert," said the Major, "I want to bid you good-bye. I'm just going to turn my back upon Beecher's Ride. By-the-by, that Major Varney pointed, as he spoke, to Sir reminds me that I have heard the people hereabouts talk a great deal of Beecher's Ride, but

> "Pshaw" said the Captain, impatiently what do you want to know about B echer's Ride ?"

"Don't be discourteous, my Arthur, but

They were standing upon the sharp ridge of the first and citiest of a long range of hills. They faced the steepest side, the slope of which was so abrup, as to make it appear a most

"What are you talking about?" he asked, | "This side of the hill, that is to say, the descent at our feet, has been called Heecher's Ride," said the Captain, "because about fifty years ago, a Captain Beecher, a celebrated sportsman, rode down it upon his thorough-

bred mare for a wager."
"Was he killed?" asked Major Varney. " No, but the mare was."

The Major laughed.

"Poor fellow! Then he lost a valuable snimal, if he won his wager. No one has ever ridden down since, have they?"

"I have never heard of any one having Sir Rupert Lisie had been listening atten-

tively to this conversation. "I should like to ride down there," he said,

The Captain had walked away from them, many a better man than you would do as and had flung himself listlessly upon the short

A little bit of legerdemain. 'Ladies and gen-tleman, you observe this shilling. Behold, I little Baronet, "and I think my pony could "I should very much like to do it," said the

"Nonsense, Baronet;" answered the Major, and the juggler presents the coin to his as "you're not brave enough for that," he add-tonished audience, who believe him to be ed, laughing. "You mayn't be such a cowthe cleverest of men; while the truth is, my and as James Arnold, at the lodge; but I ped round from the stables on his thorough | getting over you. No, you're right. I don't | dear Arthur, that it is not the first shilling at | don't believe you're brave enough to gallop all, but another exactly like it. Captain down Beecher's Hill. Upon my word, I don't

> There was a stubborn obstinacy in the Lisle blood, which had often led the sons of that house to do more desperate things than "And if I do it without your assistance?" | more courageous men had ever attempt-"I will expose the villainous plot, at what-ed. A dogged determination to do anything they were supposed not to be able to do "Arthur, you are incorrigible! Is this your which is a quality that often effects more that reckless and dashing courage can achieve. Sir Rupert had the true Lisle na ture-dull and unimpulsive; but intensely obstinate.

The Major, laughing, with his face towards the sun, was provokingly bright to look at.

"No, no, my little Baronet," he said, you're not brave enough to try that; for ou're too sensible not to know that it can't The boy's pale face flushed crimson.

shrill, treble voice. "Can't it be done, Ma-

He turned his pony's head, galloped once round the summit of the hill, and then, lashing the animal violently with his whip, flew over the parrow ridge and down the hill thick plaid

The Major saw the flush on the boy's face he said, as the Major approached. "What has that to do with us?" asked the bave never heard how the hill came by the fade away to a sickly white, in that one brief moment in which the pony turned over the descent. The Captain, aroused by the sound "Good. Now, Arthur, go home to the mo- had been drinking. Gilbert plunged his great, of the horses' hoofs, sprang to his feet, and ther of this child, and tell her you have lost course hands into the pockets of his threadrushed to the brow of the hill only in time to him no more, remember. You have lost bare shooting jacket, and jingled the change see the pony flying down the slippery grass him; he galloped away from you while you out of the severeign given to him by Major into the valley below.

where the two men stood, the pony and the boy looked like one confused mass, which rolled over and over for a few moments, and then grew suddenly still.
"This way?" shouted the Captain, as he ran along a winding road, and then crossing a gentle slope, reached the valley into which the boy had ridden.

the boy swaying backwards and forwards in his saddle, but keeping his seat, but in the

impetus of the last rush, the animal lost his

balance, and fell, rolling over his rider. From

The Major followed him, and was the first to fall on his knees by the side of the pony and the child. Sir Rupert was lying under the animal. Major Varney untwisted the bridle, which had become entangled, and the

pony staggered to its feet. "No bones broken there, any how," he said.
"Hold the reins, Arthur, while I look at the

Sir Rupert Lisie lay on his back, perfectly still, with his white face turned towards the sky. A few smears of blood about the forehead were the only traces of the injuries he had received.

"Thank God?" said the Captain, "he has only fainted from the shaking."

Major Granville Varney opened the boy's little coat, and laid one hand upon his heart. He turned very pale as he did so, and the light seemed to die out of his yellow whisters and monstache.

"He is dead," he said, gravely. "Concus sion of the brain." " Pitiless devil!" cried the Captain, flinging

away the bridle, and clutching Major Varney by the throat, "this is your doing." The Major, still very pale, released himself

from Arthur Walsingham's powerful grasp, and said, quietly, "Arthur, be reasonable, and listen to me I am as innocent of this as you are. When I proposed to you just now the scheme which I thought would make both our forunes, I told you that not a finger should be laid upon that child. I meant what I said;

but I was enraged by your folly, and amused myself by teasing the boy. What has happened came to pass through no agency of mine. It is one of the strange chances which battle calculation. It has happened, and we can't undo it; but-" he sank his voice to almost a whisper-" we can turn it to our own

ise. Will you leave me to act as I please ?" Captain Walsingham clasped his hands

ever his terror-stricken face. "I swore to protect this boy," said he,

and see how I have kept my oath ?" "Pshaw!" said the Major. "You are not esponsible for it. I am not responsible for it. But the boy is dead all the same. If I conceal his death, and bring another heir, after time, in his place-he is no worse off for it, your wife is no worse off for it, for the property is not hers—while both she and you are lecidedly better off-for I shall never worry you with that precious little secret of mine and you have but to keep quiet, to live hereafter a quiet and happy life, and save your wife's guish. "My son, my son" she cried.

grass. He lifted the lifeless body of the boy, missing child in a parexysm of despair. laid it upon the plaid, and covered his still Captain had no power to comfort her. white face with his cambric handkerchief.

anybody should come this way, take care the search that he knew most be ineffectual. they don't see what has happened. I shan't He found Gilbert Arnold at his old post in be gone long. He took the pony by the bridle, the doorway of the lodge. The peacher's and led it away along the narrow defile, and boy was standing at the garden gate. Capinto some lanes and fields at a little distance. tain Walsingham started at the sight of his Heedless of his own varnished boots and pale flaxen hair, and fair, sickly face, as if he light gray trowsers, he dragged the animal had seen a ghost. He thought of the motionthrough clay and mire, till he came to a pool less little figure wrapped in a Scotch plaid, of stagnant water at the end of a muddy and lying on the stunted grass at the bottom lane, a mile from the scene of the catastrophe, of Beecher's Ride. He thought of that other and about three miles from Lislewood Park. Haven hair, on which no mother's caressing Into this pool he drove the pony, lashing it hand would ever rest again. violently with his light riding whip, and "Why are you not with the men who have flinging the bridle over its head. The animal gone to look for Sir Rupers?" he asked of the splashed up to his neck through the water, skulking lodge keeper. and, scrambling up the muddy bank, galieped furiously away over some stubbled fields and me," Gilbert answered, sulkily. "I've enough "Can't it?" he screamed at the top of his into a stunted pine wood. The Major watch- to do to look after my own boy. He'll be ed until the pony had quite disappeared, and lost, or stolen, or murdered, perhaps, next," then walked rapidly back to the spot where he added, with an insolent grin. he had left Captain Walsingham and the The Indian officer sprang towards the gate, child. He found the Captain scated by the as if he would have struck Gilbert Arnold; side of the still, little figure muffled in the but the bey, who shood in his way, began to

"I thought you were never coming back," cry.

"Has any one been this way ?"

" No one. were talking to me, and you lost sight of him. Varney. The Captain looked at him search-"He'll do it," said the Major, "without so The pony will find its way back to the ingly.

"the bruise." He lifted the lifeless little form in "Has be had his lesson already?" he Devil, this is some of your work," cried his arms, and walked a few paces towards the thought. "Does he know the part he will winding road, where the carriage was walt- | Lave to , lay in the infernal plot?" The puny reached the bettom of the hill, ing for him.

"Arthur," he said, "run over to the car

riage, and tell them to drive round here."

The Captain obeyed, and in a few minut
the whoels rolled softly over the short gre as the carriage came towards the Major. Mrs. Varney looked out of the window, lovely and radiant, in a bonnet of the palest pink.

"Open the door, Salamons," said the Ma-

"De you mind sitting with your back to the horses, Ada?" he added, as the hook-nosed valet opened the door and let down

"Why?" she asked, wonderingly. The Major did not answer her, but taking

her by the wrist, drew her out of the carriage, and getting in himself, laid the muffled figur along the best seat. A magnificent loop skin, with which Mrs. Varney's feet had be covered, lay in a heap on the rug. He lifted this, and threw it over the plaid.

"What is the matter with the child?" ask ed Mrs. Varney, looking from the Captain to the Major; the white faces of the two men terrified her. "What has happened? Is he hurt?"

"Yes, seriously. I am taking him to Brighton. Jump in, Ada. Salamons, shut

The Major and his wife seated themselves with their backs to the horses, and the carriage rolled away, leaving the Captain standing staring after it, with a ghastly face. "Claribel Lisle," he said, as he walked slowly homewards, "that old treachery of yours, which blighted my life years ago, is now recoiling upon yourself. Heaven help you, poor girl! Heaven help you, for I cannet It is but a choice of evils, and I have chosen what I think the best-for both of us.

CHAPTER X.

MAJOR VARNEY'S PIRST MOVE.

Half an hour after Captain Walsingham had returned to Lislewood Park to tell his dismal story, every creature in the neighbor-

Every horse in Lislewood stables had been iddled, every male servant in the house and out of the house had been enlisted in the work that was to be done. They galloped along the wide high road,—they questioned the man at the turnpike, the country people coming from market-every creature they met, far or near. They flew through winding lanes, across stubbled fields, over the bare downs, and the great chain of hills which led away from Beecher's Ride; but they could obtain no tidings of the little boy on the

dapple pony.

Claribel Walsingham was like a creature distraught. She wanted to go herself to seek for the boy, and she would have rushed out of the house, had not her husband caught again. The boy shall be buried with all care; her in his arms on the threshold. She accased and appraided him in her mad anheart from breaking in the bargain-that is, if trusted him to you, you swore to protect it can break, which is doubtful. Do which him. You should never have lived to tell ever you please, however: though of course me that my child is lost." This woman, I would rather you should be reasonable."

The Major took the plaid off his shoulders, terrible in her loud agony. She paced up hurried out of the house, and rushed to the "Arthur," he said, "keep watch here; if gates to wait for the return of the men from

Recause there was plenty to look without

"Hold your tongue, you white livered little rame, "growed his father. " He's not going It siries fat

Captain Waisington saw that the man

It was dark when the men came home to

returned, the pony, dripping wet, and covered with clay, had galloped back to his stable There was no doubt of what had happened, The boy had been drowned.

But how and where? Claribel Webingham asked neither of these sentions. She board the story of the pony's return, and fell stricken to the earth, in hapnacioness of what was passi md her. With the first gleam of return too light, the drags were tway in every por and stream in the vicinity of Lisiewood Park; but all search was vain; the day were out, and the body of Bir Rupert had not been found. Great placards were pasted in the village street, at regular intervals along the whole extent of the park fences, on the turn pike gates, in every village round about Lislewood,-setting forth, in letters a foot deep, how five hundred pounds reward would be given to any person or persons who should lead to the discovery of the body of Sir Rupert Lisle, Bart.

Every pool and streamlet had been drag-Where, then, could the boy have been drowned?

Men looked at each other gravely, as this question was asked. Little groups of people congregated at the doors of the inns and beer ahops in Lisiewood, and their talk was entire ly of the pretty little Baronet, who had so

He had left the park with his stepfather and his stepfather's friend. People had met the little party on the high road, the Captain leading Sir Rupert's pony by the bridle, and the boy had never afterwards been seen by mortal eyes. Captain Walsingham's accoun of his disappearance was sufficiently straightforward. He had gone down the hill to ac company the Major to his carriage, and had left the child riding his pony about the summit. On re-ascending the hill, after an absence of little more than a quarter of an hour. he had searched for the boy in vain. The stepfather could have had no motive for conspiring against the life or safety of this help ices child. The Lislewood property, over which had his stepson lived, the Captain might have had some control, would now go to a stranger. There was no clue to the mys tery of the boy's disappearance. If he had been stolen by any wretches prowling about the neighborhood, they would have stolen his pany too. He had been drowned, then, un doubtedly. But where?

A narrow river ran through a vailey about five miles' distance from Lislewood Park. The boy must have crossed the hills, gallop ed down to the river, and been drowned in trying to ford it. What could have taken him in that direction, so far from the spot where the Captain had left him? A child's whim, perhaps. His nurse remembered that once of this river, and had said it was so shallow his pony could cross it out to her by the ounce weight. She's never

The river was dragged without result. The tide had carried the little corpse down to the ses. The wretched mother would never again behold her fair haired boy.

There was mourning in the splendid mansion of Lislewood. The violence of Claribel Walsingham's gave place to a quiet sorrow, which knew no change or abatement. Every vestige of color left her wan cheeks, every gleam of light died out of her blue eyes. Si was never seen to weep, but she was never She only spoke when spoken to. She took no interest in anything what ever. Had the house been in flames, she would scarcely have left it of her own accord. to see any one but her husband and her con fidential maid.

The Captain seldom entered that chamber of desolation; he rode out of the gates every morning, and returned at dusk, to sit smo king in the library, from dinner time till eleven or twelve o'clock at night. The servants whispered among themselves that Captain Walsingham had taken to drinking more than was good for him, and that his wife's grief and the loss of his little stepson were preying upon his mind. He had never been elebrated for his high spirits since his return from India, but the silent gloom of his man increased after the disappearance of the Sir Launcelot Lisle, the new Baronet wrote from Florence to entreat his late kins man's widow to retain possession of the manwould manage matters for him, he said; he had no wish to exchange the hills of Plorence for the bleak Sussex downs. Mrs. Walsing ham was welcome to occupy Lislewood Park for the term of her natural life, and she would confer a favor upon him by se The snow lay thick in the avenues of the

park, and hung in white masses upon the

leafless branches of the oaks, before the ex

citement caused by Mrs. Walsingham's be

rearement had in any degree subsided. Every mother in the village of Lislewood had wept for the sorrows of the great lady, whom they could remember long before her first marriage. The simple villagers clasped their little ones closer in their encircling arms and thanked God that they were not so afflict ed. They remembered how often, as the Lislewood carriage dashed through the village, they had envied the fair-haired lady dressed in costly silks and velvets, with her pretty boy by her side; and now, who among them would exchange lots with her? They shuddered, as they heard, from some gossip ing servant, of the desolation that reigned it the gorgeons rooms; of the Captain, sitting smoking and drinking by his lonely fireside till the dead of the night; of the silent lady, lying in her darkened rooms, wenry of the world in which her portion had been so fair an one, and praying for the death which would restore her to her child. Among others, Rachel Arnold was sorry for the lady at the

sted, one snowy night in January, by the narrow fireplace in her little parlor, she ventured to say as much in the presence of her

"What's that !" muttered Gilbert Arnold.

tell of their fruitiess search; but before they taking his pipe out of his mouth, and looking at her savagely from under his thick eye brown.

> "I said I was thinking of the poor lady up yonder, Gilbert. I've just been up stairs, looking at little James; and when I see him lying safe in his cot, it always maless me think of poor Bir Rupert, somehow.

"The boys was alike," said Gilbert, thoughtfully, looking at the handful of red coals in the little grate, and emptying the bowl of his pipe upon the iron bar. "Lord love you! I like to hear 'em talk about blood, and family, and all such muck as that! My boy's every bit as good-looking as ever Sir Rupert Lisle was, and better-looking too."

"When I was quite a girl, Gilbert," said he wife, blushing, faintly, as she spoke, "I was counted rather like Miss Merton, by some of our folks."

Mr. Gilbert Arnold was by no means over rdened with gallantry. He stared at his wife, with an unpleasant grin for a few moments, and then laughed aloud.

"Was you " he said. "Then I never se it, for one; and if you ever was, you ain't now, I can tell you that, for your comfort." He carefully refilled and lighted his pipe, put his awkwardly shod feet upon the hob, and recommenced smoking. He did not appear in the least aware that he was conducting himself otherwise than in the most agreeable

"Hard work has taken the beauty out of me, Gilbert," said his wife "If there ever was any to take," he grow!

d, under his breath " But my hair was light, and my eyes were

blue, like my lady's

"Oh, yea " mid Mr. Arnold, quite cheer fully; "as far as that goes, your hair's the sort as looks as if the color had all been washed out of it, and your eyes is the sort that looks as if they'd been took out of your head and boiled, by way of improving of 'em, only it didn't answer. You're like my lady, so far," he said, with a laugh

"Poor, dear soul! I'm very sorry for her,"

Rachel murmured, thoughtfully. Now, you just look here, said Mr. Gilert Arnold, taking his pipe out of his mouth and striking his fist on the little table at his ide, till a jug and a horn measure at his elbow jingled against each other, as if they would break: "I ain't going to have none of that, no snivelling for her; no mosning and complaining, and pitying, and whimpershe? Let that satisfy her. She's got a carriage to ride in, and good clothes to wear, and soft bed to lie upon, and rich food to est, and strong wine to drink, and money to spend, -ain't she? Then let that satisfy her! She's never been fed on prison gruel,-has she? She's never had her bit of bread doled crouched under a hedge, for six or seven mortal hours, of a cold winter's night, to snare a hare, what she'd not get over three shillings for the next morning. She's not afraid to go six miles from her home, for fear of being took up, and accused of something as she never did, or as nobody can prove she Let that satisfy her, then ! her boy's drowned, he's drowned. Others have had to bear such things, and she mus She's had her share of the good things; let her take her allowance of the

The cold wind and the falling snow can ushing into the little room, with the sound of two soft hands struck one upon the other, gentle applause

What's that ? Gilbert Arnold started to his feet, with wild look of alarm in his yellow-green eyes and turned round towards the door behind

A tall man, wrapped in a shabby loose coat with a gay, parti-colored cashmere shawl, in which yellow was the predominating hue muffled round his throat, stood within the open door. He wore his hat so slouched over s eyes, and his neck handkerchief so close up his nose, that nothing was to be seen of s face, but this latter organ, which was a rougly marked aquiline

Gilbert Arnold trembled like a leaf. He aught the top rail of the chair in which be had been sitting, and clung to it for support, but it cave way under his weight, and he cicked it from him, with an oath

"What is it ? What do you want me for! he said. He glanced furtively, as he spoke, in the direction of the little staircase, leading to the two small bedrooms of the top story rather as if he would have made an attempt escape from this strange visitor by rushing up the stairs.

The stranger laughed aloud, - a clear, ring ing, silvery, joyous laugh, which Gilbert Arnold had heard before. He took off his hat shook the snow on to the sanded boards, and closed the door behind him. He threw off his great coat, seated himself by the little fire. put his wet boots upon the fender, ran his hands through his glistening, golden hair and then sat thoughtfully twirling his long. yellow moustaches, and looking at Gilbert Arnold with a pleasant smile. The lodge keeper made a shambling, half-apologetic

"Major -- " he said, hesitating for the

"Granville Varney. Precisely. It appears that you have very few visitors here, my worthy friend, from the extraordinary effect my coming produced upon you."

ooked at the little Dutch clock ticking in a

Why, it's rather late." he muttered press, on purpose to have a chat with you, Arnold It's a long way from the station, but as I didn't want any of your gossips to know of my visit, I came here on foot; that's why I'm late. Now, then, to business. You sofourn in Lewes goal. thought I should come, didn't you?"

The lodge-keeper rubbed his blue chin with sants," muttered the lodge keeper, apologetione hand, and hesitated.

Why," he said, " 1-"

"You expected to knew you would."

Rachel Arnold looked from her husband to the Major in utter bewilderment.
"Go to bed," said Gilbert. "We don't want none of your prying nor licioning; go

wife, my worthy friend," said the Ma ling sweetly, and exhibiting his two rows of finshing tvory to the astonished Rachel." What our good Arnold would say, ma'am, he added, " is morely this. As we are about to have a little serious conversation, of a strictly confidential character, and as the hour is by no means early, he would recommend your retiring to rest. He is an excellent fellow, but he has his own way of put-

ting things, and it isn't always a pleasant way.

Good night. The Major waved his ringed white hand, and seemed to wave Mrs. Arnold out of the little sitting-room. She crept up stairs, and threw herself, dressed as she was, upon the

bed.

The staircase was shut in by a door open ing upon the sitting-room. This door Major Granville Varney locked with his own hand. Having done this, he re-seated himself oposite to Gilbert Arnold.

"Get yourself a fresh pipe," he said, point ng to the broken fragments of the one which the lodge-keeper had dropped in his agitation.

Gilbert took a long clay pipe from a cup board by the fireplace; the Major produced a cigar, and lighted it at the little tallow candle burning on the table. He smoked half of it before he uttered a word; and then, looking up at the lodge-keeper, who stood leaning against the mantelpiece, intently watch ing his visitor, he said, in a polite and conver sational tone

"You were frightened just now, when I dropped upon you so suddenly, my friend.-Did you think that they-you know whohad found you at last ?"

Gilbert Arnold stared at the Major, as if that amiling, yellow-whiskered individual

"Let me see. You've lived at this place seven years and more; two years before that you were in Winchester goal; and a year before that, you were at Sevenoaks, in the coun ty of Kent.

The clay pipe dropped out of the lodge seeper's hand, and shiyered into a dozen pieces upon the hearthstone

"There goes another halfpenny," said the Major, playfully. "My worthy friend, you're " No man of my name was ever at Seven

oaks," muttered Gilbert, looking into the coals, and studiously avoiding the steely blue eves of the Major.

No man of your name, very likely, my excellent friend; but you see some men have so many names. Suppose we drop you for the present, and talk of somebody else. Suppose we talk of Josiah Bird."

The lodge-keeper dropped into his chair as if he had been shot. He dragged the nooseike wisp of handkerchief from about his threat, and wiped the cold perspiration from his low forehead with the open palm of his sunburnt hand.

You don't care about hearing of Josiah Bird? My worthy friend, I dislike giving pain to any one, but I can't get on very well without talking of this man Bird." He took small memorandum-book from his pocket It was covered with vellow morocco, and glistened with gilt clasps. He selected a tiny pencil from the bunch of ornaments hanging his watch chain, unclasped the book, and turning over the leaves till he came to the place he wanted, dotted his pencil upon it and said, with deliberation: "As I have an idea, my worthy Arnold, that you are an exandid in all my dealings with you, lieve that you can be useful to me, or I should ot be here. If I thought you a fool, I should make use of you, without telling you that I was doing so. As I do not think you a fool. I fancy that you will be likely to serve me all the better, if I let you into some of the secrets of my policy. Gilbert Arnold, I never con mitted a punishable offence in my life.

The Major leaned back in his chair and laughed aloud, as if this fact had been the most excellent joke

East India Company's service. I have only a Major's pay. No one ever left me a farrate of a couple of thousand a year. I never in my life have placed myself in have, by any one action, endangered my own liberty, or run the risk of being dressed in prison clothes, and fed on pri son fare; but I know more of other people's rimes than any man living, except the members of the detective police. You may ask why I cultivate this class of information? I a fancy for, and that, on the whole, I find it useful. When I want a man, I don't bribe him, I don't cajole him, I don't threaten him. | you!" When I want a man, I learn his history! I wanted you, and I learned yours."

There was a gun in a corner of the room behind the Major's chair. Gilbert Arnold's eyes glanced involuntarily in that direction. I mightn't be able to get away this time so Rapid as the glance was, Major Granville easy. Varney saw it, and, wheeling his chair round,

followed Gilbert's eyes. "Don't think of that, my good friend. Gilbert Arnold's face flushed crimson. He | Wait a few minutes, and you will see that I | rate, do not allow him to be perpetually maam here for our mutual interest. Now, then, to return to Josiah Bird. Well, go back to this dish, the ugliness of that object, that the ten or eleven years ago. Ten or eleven years day is too hot, the walk too long, &c. With their valor was credited. The West has been Ah, to be sure. Half-past eleven. It is ago, you were a very fine, stalwart proper care you may increase his hardihood, peopled mainly from the East. The Atlantic late. I left London by the nine o'clock ex- young man, unfortunately only too well known in this neighborhood as Gil, the poscher, and ultimately compelled, by too free a use of wire snares, to disappear from the children, otherwise they will indemnify them county of Sussex, after having made a brief

"It was only a hare and a couple of phea

"No, on that occasion only a hare and a THE SATURDAY EVENING POST brace of pheasants. There was something said about pointing a gun at the gamekeeper who took you in custody; but I daresay that was only people's malice. Well, after a cou-ple of months at Lewes, Gli the poscher disappeared, and the landed gentlemen round ewood congratulated themselves on his departure. So far, so good! We come now lo Josiah Bird.

"I 'don't know who you're talking of, nor what you're talking of," said Gilbert, savage ly, with the same involuntary glance over the Major's shoulder towards the weapon in the corner behind that officer's chair.

"Don't you, really, my good friend? What silly hankering you have after that gun Favor me with your attention for ten mir and you'll see how foolish you have been.-Now, in the neighborhood of Sevenoaks Kent, there are several extensive preserves. One amongst others afforded a rich field to the poacher. In the autumn of the year '35, that is to say, ten years ago, the game disappeared off this particular estate, to an extent that aroused the indignation of the owner and his gamekeepers. One of these men, & esolute, stalwart fellow, of some six feet high, told his master that he thought he ould hit upon the man who did the mischief I know him,' he said; 'he's a sneaking, crawling, mean-spirited bound, called Josiah Bird. He's been seen hawking game in Sevenoaks. I'd forgive him, if he used a gun, like man, for then there'd be a chance of catch ing him at it; but he crawls about snaring the game under your nose, and slips through your fingers like an eel. But I've got my eye upon him, and so sure as I get hold of him, he shall pay for it.' Perhaps this came to Josiah Bird's ears, for a week afterwards the gamekeeper was found one morning lying ong the fern, with his brains battered out His gun lay a few paces from him, bent nearly double. They traced the footsteps of a man through the fern, which was stained here and there by great drops of blood. The surgeon of a little village in the neighborhood told how a man had come to him before it was light to ask him to dress a gunshot wound under his knee: a wound that might lame him, but that would, at any rate, leave a scar that would last him his life. This man wa Josiah Bird. The woman at the turnpike nw him limp through the gate at daybreak and heard him beg a lift from a wagoner go ing to London. Before noon the hue and cry was raised, but from that day to this the Sevenoaks constabulary have never been abl o get hold of Josiah Bird. I'm afraid if ever they do, it will go hard with him, poor devil! said the Major, laughing.

Mr. Gilbert Arnold, sitting in a crouchin attitude, made as if he would have slid to the ground. The Major, with the benevolent in ntion of preventing his fall, clasped hin suddenly by the right leg, and turning up his loose trowser by a rapid movement, seized the candle, and held it close to the under part of his knee.

"Egad!" said the Indian officer, "it's gun-shot wound, and uncommonly like Josiah Bird's. I thought you had a weakness in your legs, my good Arnold."

My good Arnold pulled the leg of owsers down, with a savage scow!

' Now, my worthy friend," said the Major ising, and wrapping the bright cashmere hawl about his throat, "I think we begin to nderstand each other. If I hadn't wanted you, I should not have come down here by the nine o'clock express, to tell you that story of Josiah Bird. Tve very little more to say Here is a ten pound note, which will pay he expenses of your journey to London with your wife and child. You will tell the people hereabouts that you are going to America. Here is the address of a house to which you will go on arriving in London. At that house you will wait till it suits me to give you further directions. Those directions you will receive either through me or my servant, Salamons. Most likely through Salamons. As a rule, I wash my hands of all this. I have a clear conscience, and I never committed a punishable offence in my life. If you were put in a witness-box morrow, all you could say would be, that I ran down to Sussex one night, to tell vo about Josiah Bird. A jury would only think me eccentric. My cont, if you please." The Major put on his coat, wrapped himself careimmense railway rue which he wore over his thick greatcoat, drew the cashmere shawl up to his nose, pulled his thing; I am never in debt; and I live at the hat over his eyes, and strode out of the cot-

The lodge keeper watched him, as h the power of the law; I never in my life struck into a by-path, knee-deep in snow. that led to a little wicket gate into the high road.

"Curse you," muttered he, apostrophizing the receding figure of the stalwart officer. "Curse you! how did you find that out, I wonder? After ten years after ten mortal slow, miserable, beggarly years, to be blown shall merely tell you that it is a study I have at last, and to be your lacquey, your foot ball, the doormat for you to wipe your dirty boots upon for the rest of my days. Curse

He sprang across the little room, and clutching the gun, darted out into the snowy "I've a good mind to follow him : I've a good mind," he said; "but if I did it, (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Do not allow I child to be perpetually attending to his bodily sensations; or, at any king remarks about them-the niceness of without endangering his health. Something may be done by direct discipline; but more by making endurance a point of honor with selves at the first opportunity.

FOUR GOOD RULES -1. Do all the good you can; 2. In all the ways you can; 3. more th To all the people you can; 4. Just as long as energy.

Henry Peterson, Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, RATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861 TERMS -CARE IN ADVANCE

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REMITTANCES.

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If our friends throughout the country will omply with these suggestions so far as con enient, the favor will be appreciated.

NOTICE.

The DEMAND TREASURY NOTES of the United ites, whether payable in this city or elsewhere, vill be gladly received at this office in payment for ubscriptions or Advertising. Our distant friends are urged to remit them to us in preference to any Bank Notes but those of Philadelphia and the Eastern States.

COMPARATIVE PATRIOTISM.

We publish this week a communication from Illinois which asks the important ques tion, "Is the East Doing its Duty?"

It will be seen that the taunts of certain Western presees -- and more particularly of the Chicago Tribune-have stung the natives of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other Atlantic states, more than a little, and they naturally turn to their friends in the East, and ask the question, Men and brethren, are these things so?

The Chicago Tribune, it must be confessed not the most discreet and generous of papers, even granting that what it says were strictly true. Here is a sample of some of its recent talk, which we regret to see copied in more than one Western journal :-

We tell the laggards of the Atlantic seaboard that it is time for them to bestir them-selves. They have now got from us of the serves. They have now got from us of the Northwest nine regiments from Michigan, six from Wisconsin, and one under orders from Minnesota, six from Indiana, and more from here are required and will soon be on their way; and now from Illinois, in addition to Turchin's and Hecker's infantry—the 19th and 24th—three regiments of cavalry, Farnsworth's, Brackett's and Dickey's, are commanded to go—a total of 30,000, to say nothing of the Indiana and Ohio men under lien. Roscorna dalara and Ohio men under Gen. Rosecrans doing good service in West-ern Virginia. Yet the hard fighting is to be in the valley of the Mississippi! The West will demand, not for the pur-

pose of compelling her sons to their duty, but for securing to the army of the East the services of cowardly or unpatriotic New Eng-land, New York and Pennsylvania, that the land, New York and Pennsylvania, that work of drafting be at once begun. But in imminent danger, there is this consolation. With our brave boys in the van of McClellan's army, there will be no more such pitiahas army, there will be no more such pitta-ble exhibitions as we saw at Great Bethel and Bull Run. They will teach your Fire Zouswes and such like cattle the art of war. But if for nothing else let the East be sub-jected to draft for men to carry our men's luggage and to serve as cooks in camp

If the Chicago Tribune has such words for its friends, how does it talk to its enemics! Or does it belong to that class of papers which keep their bitterness and abuse for those who in the main agree with them, and are scrupulously gentle and courteous to their opponents? If the editor of the Tribune were a rank secessionist, and wished to divide the Union not only into two but into half-a-dozen portions, he could pursue no better policy than to encourage the growth of such an unbrotherly spirit as his article ma

But such aspersions are too unreasonable to create anger in sensible minds. Who are the people of the West? They are to a great degree the sons and daughters of the East. Bring forth your bravest Western regiments -question them as to their birthplaces-and probably not one-fourth of them would say they were born in the states with which states have sent forth many of their most daring and adventurous sons to build up new states in the West-these ought to be superior to the bulk of those that remain behind, for they are, to a considerable degree, picked more than the usual degree of courage and

grand Western home, throw back taunts and eers upon the brothers and fathers they have left behind them? Rather would it bec them, even could a charge of cowardice by justly laid at the doors of their old home

> " Walk backward, with averted face, And hide the shame

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And we are convinced that such is the feeling of the great majority of the Western people and that taunts like those of the Chicago Tvi une please only the silly and the the

And now as to the charges themselves. W. confess that we find it very difficult to say exactly how many troops any of the states have in the field. It has been the policy the Government ever since the repulse at Manassas, to envelope this matter in doubt and obscurity. If the Northern public base how many regiments of one thousand men each state had furnished, it would not be very difficult to arrive at a tolerably clear idea of the number of troops on the Potomac and in other places. But if the Northern public knew these facts, the Southern public -and especially the secession leaders at Richmond would know them three days, perhaps soe day, afterwards

As to Pennsylvania, it is averred on good authority, that the Secretary of War recently informed a committee from this city, who went to Washington on business relative to our defences, that this state had a larger num. ber of men in the field than any other. Our own opinion, based upon the best information we have at present, is that Pennsylvania has at least 50,000-perhaps 60,000 men-now is the field; and that enough regiments are in process of formation to fill out her quots of 75,000. But we are not able to say authori tively that such is the case. We shall be greatly disappointed, however, if the official records, if they are allowed to be opened, do not prove that our estimate is correct

As to Philadelphia, it is stated that she has now in the field, "according to the records of the war department," 211 companies, amount ing to about 21,000 men. If this be true, it is considerably over our city's quota of the half-million. We suppose, of course, that this enumeration includes the companies in Baker's and Sickles' brigades, the "Kentucky" Cavalry, &c.

As to Massachusetts, we observe that Senator Wilson has assumed the command as colonel of her twenty-second regiment, and that Lieut. Chambers has been appointed adjutant of her twenty-third. Her quota is about 30,000.

It must be remembered that in the old states, the proportion of adult males to the population is probably not so great as in the new. We have not the last census before us, but we infer that the proportion of

women and children is greatest in the East. As to the prowess of the Western troops we have full faith in it-as also in their abi lity to carry their own luggage, and do their own cooking. Of the prowers of the Penn sylvania regiments we prefer not to speak until the war is nearer a conclusion. best troops are liable to panics-and the disgrace of a panic is doubly hard to bear when t comes after considerable boasting. We hope that the troops of Pennsylvania will go where any other troops dare to go, and stand

where any others dare to stand. Emulation between the states-the noble rivalry for the high guerdon of honor-is not to be deprecated. It may lead to deeds of greater daring and endurance than we should otherwise see. But emulation should not be allowed to degenerate into boasting and into taunting. If Illinois furnishes more and better troops than her sisters-it will be feather in her cap for the next century. Her children and children's children will

feel a noble pride in their mother state. As to the defence of Washington, we do not understand why men have been drawn from the Mississippi for that purpose, who would seem to be needed at home. But if a mistake has been made in this respect, is not a Western, an Illinois President, responsible for it? The Administration have the whole field in view-they have the right to draft men if they are not volunteering in sufficient numbers, of which they alone can judge-the President has the power and the knowledge, and with him is the responsibility.

indications, that there has been so far less difficulty in getting the men, than in clothing and arming them. Perhaps this is one resson why drafting has been considered inexpedient. Certain we are that Pennsyl vania is ready, at any time, for any step that may be necessary. She means to do her full share of the work, and bear her full share of the burden. She may be a little slow at times -though we hope she is not in this casebut fast or slow, we trust she is sure Brothers of the West, give us your hands; and let us go forward in our great work, without little bickerings, and looking so earnestly towards the front, to see who is foremost in the great race of honor, that we have no eyes to see who lags feebly or ignobly behind.

GENERAL FREMONT.

The assertions of the Washington correspondents of the daily papers that Fremont was to be removed, and that he had been removed, seem to be entirely without foundation. In the meantime they must have had considerable effect in crippling his efforts. It seems to us that there are a certain class of men who are afraid of two things-First, that Fremont should be defeated; and, Secondly, that he should be victorious. As we heard one gentleman express himself-"He hoped Fremont would be victorious, and then shot." Well, if Fremont be the right man in the right place, he will neither be defeated nor shot-we have faith in Providence to believe that. It is hard shooting or defeating a man men, those whom nature has endowed with if the Higher Powers do not mean that it shall be done. While if they do, it is all right. We have no thought for Fremont, be But shall the sons of the East, in their | youd the good of the country-and if he is the

THE SATISDAY EVENING POST, OCTOBER 127 ISSUE

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WASHINGTON.

A Washington correspondent of a contem

A Cabinet member was complaining the cher day of Fremont, to Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin—the Potter of Pryor (and bowle knife) renown. Said the Cabinet member: "What has Fremont been about? He has been fitting out troops and moving troops for the last three weeks—but why has he not been fighting?" "Let me ask you a question," said the blunt Wisconsin man. "What have you been being in this vicinity? You were fitting out and massing troops all the early summer, and fought the glorious Bull Run battle. Since then you have been moving troops, and mofought the glorious Bull Run battle. Since then you have been moving troops, and mo-ving troops. You even drew away from Fre-mont's scanty army some of his best regi-ments—nor please tell me what have you done?" The Cabinet officer could not reply a word—

That is very well put at this time-and my teach some of the Washington and New York assailants of Fremont, a little caution nd charity.

We perceive by a recent order of Gen. Me-Ciclian's naming the various forts around Washington, that there are now no less than mirty-two of these forts; and, if the letter writers may be believed, the troops are engaged in throwing up others. The idea seems be to make Washington perfectly impregable. It is difficult for people at a distance realize the necessity of all this fort buildng, and of the apparent inactivity of the force which must now be concentrated n the Potomac: but we are glad to see a general disposition to acquiesce cheerfully in verything that is done, and is not done, by hose to whom the direction of affairs has been entrusted.

In war as in peace, as much is sometimes cained by inaction as by action. And the ime is doubtless drawing near when even the cautious Scott himself will say, we must w strike. Let us trust that when the blow struck, it will prove that the long delay hich the country has so patiently and cheerally acquiesced in, was but to accumulate the electricity in order that the lightning of sar might descend in one terrible flash to the ery centre and core of the rebellion.

MISSOURI.

The recent news from Missouri is rather worable. Price had evacuated Lexington and it is rumored that a detachment of his ad been driven back by Gen. Sturgis in con-

Sedalia, which is the extreme western amit of the Pacific railroad, lies almost directly west of St. Louis and Jefferson City, orces had been united, for recent advices would indicate that McCulloch was in Arsansas, raising a new force for Missouri. The ontest may be decided, however, before he he scene of action.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

In Western Virginia we seem to be almost niformly successful. A rebel force at Chapmansville was recently routed-one hundred sing killed, and a large number made pribeing killed, and a large number made priwhers—by a detachment of Kentucky, Ohio,
and Virginia volunteers under Col. Hyatt and
Lieut. Col. Engart; and all our divisions
seem to more than hold their own against
Lee, Floyd and Wise. The whole secret of
the matter appears to be that the contending
forces in Western Virginia, are prefits failed.

"They will take New York city," but they
will not harm it. It would destroy their
pleasure, as well as our comfort, if they disturbed us very much. Our amusements will
go on as usual, but under a Southern censorship. Fancy Mrs. Wood compelled to introturbed to the contending
forces in Western Virginia, are prefits failed.

duck to water, devotes a whole column to a idiculous report that the President has asked Garibaldi to accept the post of Commandera-Chief of the United States army. The curs to every reader. And then comes the Times manifests as much ignorance of the mental answer, Why, of course, another listory of the present as of the past.

NAVY .- We perceive by the new Navy Re- OUT .- Either by letting it out on bale, or by cister, that of 390 Captains, Commanders and | bagging it. Lieutenants in the Navy, 153 were appointed according to the relative populations.

The lovers of pretty things, and those who are curious in art, should not neglect to visit Messra Bailey & Co.'s, Chestnut St. above Eighth, while this fine specimen of Mosaic is on exhibition there. Without having had an opportunity of comparing this with the celebrated specimens of Mosaic art in Italy, it appears to us on its own merits a very re-markable work. Judged as a painting only,

It would be a fine one.

The heathen temples stand clear and fair in their decaying beauty against the blue Italian sky, which warms to a faint crimes in the right. on the horizon. A group of trees in the right foreground, with gnarled and twisted roots and olive green foliage, show glimpses of a pleasant landscape beyond. It is difficult to believe that the vivid coloring and beautiful atmospheric effects of this fine picture are obtained by the adjustment of countiess atoms of colored stone. So perfectly adjust-ed are they, that it is only some chance effect

of light that proves it to us.

A scrap of paper in a slight frame, describing the scene of the picture and its historical associations, informs us that the artist spent twenty years in bringing his Mosaic to its present state—and makes no mention whatever of that artist's name! On further ecrutiny, we found the name of "F. Rinaldi" nscribed in a corner of his work. It appears to us fitting that the name of the maker should not be so entirely swallowed up in the interest of his work; as if he had been, for instance, only the polisher and setter of those fine diamonds in the window. Pretty baubles! how they flash and glitter! Only eleven thousand five hundred dollars for this superior set of playthings! What a mere pagatelle!

Plenty of attractions for the eye to be found in Bailey & Co.'s, when it is ready to turn from Signor Rinaldi's work; particularly attractive if the visual orb should belong to a lady. Let our readers try the experiment of subjecting some lady friend to their influences. Truly, those flashing diamonds, those pure, poeticallooking pearls, reminding us of the pretty conceits lavished upon them by Michelet, in his "La Mer," and the deep, mysterious light of the opals, are enough to charm one into a dream over their treasure caskets.

But there is something at strange variance with these womanly adornments-a sharp, glittering blade, cruel-looking in spite of its decorations. We cannot fancy General Anderson, the quiet and modest hero of Sumter, finding those gaudy amethysts in any accordance with his character.

But the sword among the jewels is emblematic enough and suggestive enough to bring us back again with a sharp pluck to the bitterly pressing thoughts and needs of the day. No jewels, no garish adornments for our wives and daughters now. Geme have their place, perhaps, and are fair and fitting there; but not for America's brow or bosom now. Her jewels are like Cornelia's —her brave sons. While wishing all good fortune to the proprietors of those beautiful jewels, we shall not be sorry to see them shining in the same place like fixed stars for a long time to come. Till better and brighter days dawn upon us, at any rate.

PIETY AND SCALPING.

Among the rebel letters picked up in the deserted camp at Munson's Hill, was a letter from "sarah A. M. Perry" to her "lover and Darling" Jessee Stowers, of the "georgia Reglars first Ridgment." In the course of the letter, which is full of piety and affection, sarah says :-

The ferocity shown in the desire that Jessee should get "old linken's skelp," consorts rather oddly with the pious expressions of the letter-but we suppose secession piety as time to bring his reinforcements upon like secession honor, is of rather a peculiar character.

> THE New York Herald rather "put its foot into it"-to use a common expressionthe other day. It was making merry over the Richmond prediction that the rebel army would winter in New York. It said :-

sorces in Western Virginia are pretty fairly matched as to numbers, though we by no means wish to detract from the merits of the Union troops and their commanders. So far, wherever there has been anything like a fair light, we have been victorious.

A FOOLISH REPORT.—The London Times, which seems to take to a lie as naturally as a duck to water devotes a whole column to a fairly so with its old editor returned, and The Express with its old editor returned, and The Express a duck to water devotes a whole column to a fairly so that the seems to take to a lie as naturally as a fairly so that the seems to take to a lie as naturally as a fairly so that the seems to take to a lie as naturally as a fairly so that the seems to take to a lie as naturally as a fairly so that the seems to take to a lie as naturally as a fairly so that the seems to take to a lie as naturally as a fairly so that the point of the bayonet, and therman essaying the "Marsellaise" and teaching Floyd and Cobb prestidigitation, and the New Bowery folk ordered to play "Bull Run," with a new finale until further notice. Imagine The Tribone suppressed, and The Times denied the mails; The Day-Book itself again, and The Express denies the second that the second that the second three second that the demonstrating daily that it had always advo-cated Davis.

And the Herald-what of it? at once oc somerset.

LOYAL SOUTHERN OFFICERS IN THE TWO WAYS OF GETTING THE COTTON

Why are the Seceding States like the from the Southern states, and are loyal men. plagues of Egypt? Because seven went out, This is a full proportion of Southern officers, and "they were exceeding grievous to be borne with."

IS THE EAST DOING ITS DUTY?

POR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST ROSEPIELD, PROBLA CO., ILLEROIS, &

Sept. 30, 1861. (
Mr. Editor—In the "Chicago Tribuna," in its weekly issue of September 26th, I notice the following language, which I copy, inquiring of you as to its truth or falsily. I copy only a portion. The italics are my own. The article is headed "The Laggard States," from which I select as follows:—

States," from which I select as follows:—

"The secret delinquent is the great state of Pennsylvanis, which is within a stone's throw of the National Capital, now being besieged by the rebels. Congress authorized the President to call out 500,000 men. Pennsylvania's contribution, on pro rata principles, is 75,000. She has not this day 25,000 achieves mustered into the Government service. Bhe is short Affy thousand of her due proportion. Pennsylvania has more office-holders, contractors, and speculators feeding at the public orbithan she has men with muskets in their hands, and yet no state vaunts her patriotism more loudly. Possibly it is because so many of her citizens are porysing themselves with plunder, that she has so few men to spare for the army. She boasts of furnishing a Secretary of War, to manage the contest, and a Major-General to command the grand army of the Potomac. But if she would contribute her quota of soldiers, it would not be necessary to strip Fremont of the Western legions which he was preparing for his march on New Orleans, nor would her beloved Secretary be in peril of being driven from the Capitol, or made a prisoner within sight of his own state. "

Kansas is the only state of the whole list which has raised her full quota. Illinois comes next, having mustered into the service for the war, about 40,000 men; and in a fortinght hence she will have ber full share of 46,000, and will make it the even 50,000 before stopping.

"New York will have 60,000 men in the field."

Such, Mr. Editor, is the language used by the Chicago Tribune. As a Pennsylvanian, as a matter of course, I feel justly indignant at the aspersions cast upon my native state. I, therefore, ask you the question:—Are the statements made by the above journal, true or false? If true, I confess I must blush for the good name of Pennsylvania, and of the East at large. If false, as I believe them to be, the editor of that paper is truly a public calumniator, and stands in need of a little "wholesome correction" in the shape of exposure of his unjust charges. One of two things must be true; either leading Eastern journals have for some time past been laboring to deceive the people as to the true state of affairs, or the Chicago Tribune, (if it knows anything at all of the matter whereof it speaks,) publishes what it knows to be willful falsehood. The course of that journal has for some time past been so insulting to the citizens of that state which has contributed so largely to the population, the intelligence and prosperity of Illinois, that it is high time it should be cailed. population, the intelligence and prosperity of Illinois, that it is high time it should be carled upon to make good its assertions, or be brand ed a willful slanderer of a loyal common-wealth. This state has indeed done nobly, but that, in my opinion at least, furnishes no reason why one of her leading journals should saran says.

Sister Rebebaker ses she wishes you would make hast and git old linkens skelp and south of Lexington. This place is now seed and would appear to separate Price from his secession friends in Arkansas. Price at the last advices was retreating westward, lower seed that the post of the post of the rebel leaders who are with Price, we see all the principal names, including ilardee, with the exception of McCulloch, and the exception of to her trust. Let him go to the spot consecrated by the Declaration of American Independence, and ask himself, Will Pennsylvania be untrue to herself? If there be what ever of noble impulse in his soul he cannot fail to answer, No, never. And when the history of this war is written, when the pen of the historian tells of the thousands slain, the privation endured, and the millions expended, we feel confident no section of the country can complain of the Atlantic states, no state can cast any recriminations upon Massa chusetts or Pennsylvania. As it is we cannot help but feel that disappointed ambition of some similar cause furnished the chief incentive to the Tribune to pour invective and abuse upon the character of the "Keystone state." Knowing you to be possessed of means of disproving the above charges, if false, I appeal to you, in the name of Pennsylvania, and the Eastern states at large, to clear up the charges made, that Eastern people in the West, may not be made to blush for their native states, and that we may all know

pede."

The Charges Against Frement.

The Charges Against Frement.

Before General Fremont left New York he procured from the Government full arms for 7,000 mer; but after Manassas those arms were diversed to Washington, and have never been returned. With the exception of a few large guns, he has not received eag arms from Washington.

An instance of the utterly groundless charges against him, is the statement that he has involved the Government in express expenditures for the transportation of guns, &c., amounting to \$300,000, when the truth is that all the express bills he has incurred do not reach \$30,000. About the cost of transporting one Illinois regiment to Washington.

Fremont left at St. Louis, when he started up the river on Friday, 37th ult, whole regiments for which he had no weapons, while a regiment of cavalry lately drew up before him with but a single saddle and not a belt or scabbard.

sieged by the rebels. Congress authorized the President to call out 500,000 men. Pennsylvania's contribution, on pro rata principles. In 78,000. She has not this day 95,000 addicers mustered into the George ment service. She is short ffty thousand of her due proportion. Pennsylvania has more office holders, confractors, and speculators feeding at the public critic than she has non with musters in their hands, and yet no state vants her patriotism more loudly. Possibly it is because so many of her citiesns are goorging themselves with plunder, that she has so few men to spare for the army. She boasts of furnishing a Secretary of War to command the grand army of the Potomac. But if she would contribute her quota of soliders, it would not be necessary to strip Fremont of the Western legions which he was prisoner within sight of his own state.

Sa Kansas is the only state of the whole list which has raised her full quota. Illinois comes next, having mustered into the service for the war, about 40,000 men; and in a forthight hence she will have her full share of 45,000, and will make it the even \$0,000 be fore stopping.

"New York will have \$0,000 men in the field by next week, which is three-fifths of her quota. Delaware has one regiment, but is raising snother. Take the ten Eastern states in the aggregate, aut they have not furnished nochalf their propertion. Even boundful Mussuchusetts is far short of her share, though she promises to have them for the ten of the state of the propriety of resorting to drafting. The men must be had. The West will be short coming; therefore of the sales of states and the propriety of resorting to drafting. The men must be had. The West will do its share voluntarily, and the East should have a little salutary exercion applied to spur the laggards to their duty."

Such, Mr. Editor, is the language used by the Chicago Tribune. As a Pennsylvanian, as a matter of course, I feel justly indignant as a matter of course, I feel justly indignant as a matter of course, I feel justly indignant

Ressell. Waking Up.—The London Times of the 16th, publishes another letter from Mr. Russell, dated September 2, which contains very little of interest to the American people, beyond the expression of the opinion that the army under Gen. McClellan is a very fine one. He says that "by the time the season is favorable and other combinations are ready for execution the acray will justify the expectations which are entertained of it, and will deserve some of the culogies passed on it by anticipation. Never, perhaps, has a finer body of men in all the respects of physque been assembled by any power in the world, and there is no reason why their morate should not be improved so as to equal should not be improved so as to equal morale should not be improved a that of the best troops of Europe

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER PASSY.—The Fanny was captured on Tuesday night by three rebel tugs, which put out from Roan-oke Island. She was on her way from Hat-

oke Island. She was on her way from Hatterns Inlet to Chicamaconica, the encampment of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and was captured by three rebel togs, which put out from Roanoke Island.

Two rifled cannon, twenty-five of the Indiana Regiment, including Quartermaster Ira W. Haet, several of Col. Hawkins's Regiment, and a carge of commissary stores, fell into the hands of the rebels.

The captain of the propeller and the crew alone escaped. The Fanny was from this city—and is of very little value.

England against Mexico, are doubtless en-titled to no credit. This has been talked of for so many years, that we must hear of the expedition sailing before we believe it.

Now and then one finds an ignoranus who quotes the so-called "Blue Laws," as if they were an authentic representation of a state of society once existing in Connecticut; not knowing that the entire code was a malicious fabrication of a renegade and refugee

from the Colony,—Independent,

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTON.—It was formerly the custom at Rheims, on Christmas morning, in the cathedral of that city, to loose birds out of a cage, as emblems of what Christ does for the soul, in freeing its hopes and aspirations from imprisonment by des-spair and sin.

pair and ein.

EF In the march of life, don't heed the order of "right about," when you know you are about right.

"CANNON" LAW,—The town of Char "CANNOR" LAW.—The town of Chartres besieged by Henry IV., and at last capitulated. The magistrate of the town, on giving up the keys, addressed his majsty:—
"This town belongs to your highness by Divine law, and by human law." "And by cannon law, too," added Henry.

The Society is like a glass of ale—the dregs go to the bottom, the froth and acum to the surface and the substance or the better por-

surface, and the substance, or the better por-

tion, remains about the centre.

13 To hoop a firkin, pail, tub or barrel, when no iron bands or wooden hoops are convenient, pass an iron wire twice around and twist the ends to make them hold. It may be driven or tightened like an ordinary

The best nets with which to haul in obels-Hayo-nets.

GONE TO GRAM.—New Orleans is represented as falling rapidly to decay. Pump-kins are cropping out wildly between the paving stones of her desolate streets; and the only rents that the landlords ever see, now, are those in their own scanty garments. The Timothy crop in the principal thoroughfares, however, is represented as being remarkably fine, so that cows are pasturing at large where once rolled the fashionable carriages of the cotton magnates. In point of fact, New Orleans appears to be about as well Cowed at present, as can reasonably be expected up to date.—Vanity Fair.

The Cornhill (Eng.) Magazine speaks of Mason & Divie's line, as though Dixle had become so worn into the writer's mind as to

confuse his history.

A gentleman calling at a stable to see a pair of horses that had been advertised for sale, and fluding but one of them there, asked the man in attendance, "Where's his mate?" "Faith, sir, an' I think he gives 'em mate but wonce a week," was the reply.

The Northern States are responsible for this war just as Jesus was responsible for the crime of Judas and Pilate; just as Paul and the primitive church were responsible for the martyrdoms inflicted by the Emperor of Rome; just as Luther caused the Thirty Years' War; and our American ancestors the war of the Revolution,—Rec. A. D. Mayo,

and receiving a stone; but a gentleman may be considered as still worse treated when he asks for a lady's hand and receives her father's

Immediately sent on two of his best registments. He said as they left, 'The heart must be preserved, even if the extremities perish.' The news from Lexington caused him to decline sending more, and Gen Scott sustained him.'

FIGHEON DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS—That two such years of good crops at home at him to decline sending more, and Gen Scott sustained him.'

FIGHEON DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS—That two such years of good crops at home at him to such years of good crops at home at him of him.'

FIGHEON DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS—That two such years of good crops at home at him to such years of good crops at him to such

In a Tight Place,—We have heard of many "tight" places, but the one in which a little fellow found himself last Saturday beats them all. Dr. Dunlap was called in great haste last Saturday, and when he arrived at the place, he found a little bely with his head jammed into a hole cut in a large stone for a cistern pump. The little fellow had conceived the idea of standing on his head, and for this purpose placed his head into the hole, which was barely large enough to admit it, and as he elevated his head into the hole, in such a manner that extrication was doubtful. The Doctor found the little fellow with his heels up, sustained in that position by the arms of a sister, while there was a great rush of blood to the head. A blow sufficient to break the stone would have oxused a concussion of the brain that A blow sufficient to break the stone would have caused a concussion of the brain that would have destroyed the child's life. The Doctor raised the stone on its edge, relieving the head from the rush of blood, and by the movement of the skull within the scalp, first in front and then in rear, pushing the scalp through, after some fifteen minutes relieved the little tellow with some rough graining of the skin—Springfield News.

giment, and a carge of commissary stores, fell into the hands of the rebels.

The supportance of the rebels of the in a large vase which stood alone in the cen-tre of a plot of grass, and long before the seed appeared above the ground, three or four cats were frequently noticed at once rolling on the top of the vase. What is the reason of this curious fancy of the cat?—Notes and Queries.

LATEST NEWS.

PROM MIMOURE.

JEFFERSON CTTV, Oct. A.—Mr. Presenti, a citizen of Lexington, who was in Col. Multi-gan's fortifications during the siege, commedicts the report that Gen. Sturgis had arrived

gan's tortifications during the seege, commodicts the report that Gen. Sturgis had arrived there.

Mr. Prescott says that he heard Gen. Price tell Rains and Parsons that now was the time to fight if they ever intended to, and heard them discussing the propriety of falling back to fortify Rose Hill, in Johnston county, it miles west of Warrensburg. He thinks, however, that their real intention is to retreat southwardly to the Arkunsas river. Since the surrender, they had obtained two cannon from the Lexington foundry in Lexington for the lexington foundry in Lexington fo

in Barry and Stone counties.

Col. Mulligan was taken South with Gen. Price.

REPORTED DEATH OF BEE. MCCULLOCH.—St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The correspondence of the Democrat gives the following:—

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 6.—From information gathered by scouts, there are about 11,000 armed rebels gathered over the south-western part of the state, including 6,000 to 7,000 at Camp Walker, Arkansas, eight miles below the Missouri line, under command of young Ben. McCulloch.

Major Wright, of the Home Guard, furnishes the following statement:—A physician well known to the Major, whose name I am not permitted to use, arrived from the south-west on Tuesday evening. This physician was formerly a partner of Dr. Snell, General McCulloch's army surgeon. The former very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that, in the battle of Springfield, McCulloch was shot through the hips, and a glance ball also struck him in the forehead.

of Springfield, McCulloch was shot through the hips, and a glance ball also struck him in the forehead.

Soon after making his report of the battle, McCulloch, with the Texas forces, was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Chesapeake, near Mount Lemon, he died from his wounds. Before he expired, he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians, and declared that, if he had known the true position of affairs, he never would have entered the State.

Woot, and Friemory—General Woot returned to Fortress Monroe, to resume, his old command, it having been decided not to send him to St. Louis even temporarily.

The drafts of Gen. Fremont, heretofore cashed at the Treasury, amount to only one million and a half of dollars. They have been reported at a much higher figure.

Col. De Villiers who was captured in Western Virginia by Wise, and imprisoned at Norfolk, has escaped and returned to Washington via Fortress Monroe. He escaped with twelve other prisoners, but the latter were retaken. He tells a shocking story of the brutal treatment of the prisoners.

John Rosa, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, is reported to have called eight thousand Cherokees around him and declared for the Union, and also to have fought and braten the secession half breeds.

The so-called Kentucky Cavalry is hereafter to be styled the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The late news from Kansas shows that the

after to be styled the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The late news from Kansas shows that the people of that State are thoroughly aroused, and they are prepared, almost to a man, to serve for the war.

New Obleans is preparing to resist an attack. Columbiads have been planted by the rebels at Carrollton and English Turn, and the Governor has ordered all the places of business in the city to close at two o'clock every day, and the people to occupy the rest of the day in drilling. The United States forces have occupied Ship Island and Chandeleur Island.

Dearm of Senator Bingman, or Michandan,—Ann Arbon, Mich., Oct. 5.—U. S. Senator Bingham died of apoplexy, at his residence at Green Oak, to-day.

IN A TIGHT PLACE .- We have heard of given to tens of thousands of wounded, the rational and safe rule was promulgated never to wait for total insensibility, as builets, balls and fragments of shells are best extracted in the second steps of chloroform inhalations -This stage may be always insured by diluting

CLERICAL. The following advertisement recently appeared in an English pa-per - "Wanted-A curate of Evangelical views without any Tractarianism, who is no smoker, and closs not take snuff, who is of soher habits, and has a good voice, to under take all the parochial duties in a town with a railway station Stipened Con"

17 The Federal forces took exactly the ame number of cannon at Hatterns that the rebels captured at Bull's Run.

In the town of T there was a oemaker who at times officiated as preacher. He always wrote the notices himself, in order to save the expense of printing. Here is one of them:-"There will be preaching in the

THE WEEDER.

" The arrest earnestly desirab the shadow" - Job

The morn is past, and yet the weeds are thick ree August sun pours on me burn On, God !" she said, "send, send that shadow

quick, Which I desire so yearningly.

" For me the heat and burden of the day, And a stern master who doth show no leaf For him rich pleasure-lands stretch for away, With groves of cool serquity.

Above his meadows, into golden sir, The rounded knoll uplifts its green protube The ripening harvests wave and toes their hair,

There are cool woodlands in whose dusk ar

The very noonday seems of twilight emulous; s there, but, in the stlent glades, The stient dows hang tremulous.

"There the tall tulip creats the glorious scene, The stately momerch of those sylvan palaces And its strong arms, like pricets in ferial green, Lift up their golden chalices.

"Through the thick leaves the tempered sun And pleasant shades are o'er the award distri-

buted There worms may crawl , there thistle-down may

drift. And I -I am prohibited.

" I faint with toil; yet keep my faith to all Though none save God, regardeth me obser vantly

Father!" she cried, "when will that shadow

For which I pine so fervently ?"

Then came a shadow; but 'twas icy cold. of some swart, dread angel d'er her hove It wreathed around her with voluminous fold.

And wrapped her in its covering

Chill though it was, she hailed it with a emile; And, worn by years and grief and long into

mity,
Lay down beneath it, slept a little while, And wakened in eternity.

REFORMS IN THE FRENCH ARMY

We copy the following article from the

THE UNIFORM

The Zonave breeches, the leathern leggings reaching a little above the white linen guiter, have been universally adopted for the infantry soldier. About the convenience of this there can be no more question than about the smartness of it. It does away with braces, which are no small inconvenience to the heavily laden soldier; it enables the soldier to lie down and sleep without being obliged to go through all kinds of processes, or get up next morning more tired than ever-The tight legging is a support to the leg and to the guiter. I suppose the white gaiter will be now entirely substituted for the leathern This is an experience which has been learnt from the Zouaves, who never wear, even in the muddlest weather, their leathern guiters, and scarcely ever are known to footsore, which is frequently the case with leathern gaiters. The old-tunic has likewise changed, but in an opposite direction, it has taken the shape of the short tunic of the Chameurs a Pied de la Garde. This change decidedly smarter, rather less convenient but as tunics are put aside in campaigning. and the great coat is adopted, this does not matter

THE RIPLE.

Another more important change is the universal adoption of the rifle. This is since Guard and a certain number of regiments had it. I cannot say whether it is of the better to use their weapons by practice, like idging the distances, and then adjusting the to leaping. sights, which, above all, under the fire of the enemy requires considerable sangfroid. Certainly, hitherto sights have not proved them selves practically of much worth, but this is lancers, who have gone regularly through than usual. As the laborers approached the no reason for giving up an improvement before it is proved to be unattainable

THE NEW FORMATION.

It changes the very formation, which was hitherto the basis of all evolutions. It was three deep, and has become two deep now. Which of the two is the better was long controverted, the adversaries of the former arguing the necessity of the third rank as an element of solidity, while the supporters of the second insisted on the usclessness of the third rank for firing, its exposure to the fire of the enemy, and the benefit which might be deririved from its being used for the prolongation of the line. The English and Swiss armics were the only ones who adopted the latter view, and lately the Sardinian.

MORE OLD SOLDIERS.

Had the French army remained unchanged in its composition, it would have been probably long before the formation two deep would have been adopted. But a great mod fication has been taking place gradually in | men still exist:this respect. Up to 1848, it was very rare to

2,000f; the term of service entitling the sol-dier to a pension has been lowered to twentyfive years; the pension itself has been alm doubled. Considering, besides, that every year's campaigning counts for two years' service, and that almost every steady soldies arrives after a long service to the rank of non-commissioned officer, or at least gets the medaille, which gives a pension of 100f., the soldier has a chance, after less than twenty years of service, to retire with a competence of 800f or 700f, a year. Besides this, there is the Imperial Guard, which likewise offers a chance of bettering the soldier's position The formation now introduced in the line of battle is almost identical with that in the English and Swim armies, the leading idea being to supply the third rank by the " aerrefiles," formed of officers and sergeants. This, together with the distribution of the rest of the non-commissioned officers on the flanks of the section, keeps the whole to-

MOVEMENTS.

It would be of little interest to your res ders to go into details as far as the manorus ring goes; the general character of it may be lescribed as simplifying and accelerating every movement, weeding out considerably all complicated movements, which are never possible on the battle-field, and trusting more to the developed intelligence of the men and the steadiness of the guides than to the dead accuracy of each individual man. Slow step is altogether done away with the pas ordi naire being fixed at 77 to the minute, double quick at 110 in a minute; besides which the pas gymnastique of the Chasseurs has been introduced in the Line, wisely meeting a want which showed itself every moment, Formerly to get quicker into place the sol dier took to irregular running; now this run ning has been regulated. Indeed, the chief improvement in the new evolutions is the adaptation of many things which were al ready in use with the Chasseurs a Pied. According to the old regulations, light infantry exercise and skirmishing was properly the later, when these were done away with, of the flank companies. The others, although now and then put through the movements, were scarcely regularly instructed; hence in est cases the soldier had to do it as best he could. Now almost the identical movements in square by the Chasseurs a-Pied have been introduced as part of the education of each Illustrated London News, under the above individual soldier-nay, it forms a prominent part of it. The formation by fours is the basis of it for all movements. The group has the name of compagnons d'armes, destined as they are, to act together. Minute regulations are laid down, for instance, for resisting cavalry attacks in groups, but everywhere these are expressly laid down as rules for general guidance. The old complicated for mation of squares, likewise an offshot of the idea of increased solidity, has been entirely changed, and the simple square adopted with a reserve in the centre to strengthe where an occasion presents itself.

THE CAVALRY.

Recent efforts have been made to improve the French cavalry

Individual excellence is even a more indis pensable condition for cavalry than for mo dern infantry, and this is difficult to obtain in a country almost without good saddle-horses and with a people having little taste for riding. As for saddle and bridle, they have greatly improved both of them very much or the English model. One might object to some heaviness still; but in campaigning, was necessary on account of the first; it is where the same care cannot be taken as in the stable, a pound or two more weight saves many a sore back * · · Formerly, as soon as a man who had never before sat on horseback could somehow or other manage to keep in the saddle while trotting he was mmediately practised in evolutions. The result was, that all he could do never went bethe Italian war, in which only the Imperial | youd keeping, by means of hand and feet, in the saddle-and that was all. Now this individual practice in single files, in all paces, same pattern as then used, but the arm seems forms the most prominent part of the exerto me shorter and more handy. Sights are cise. The stirrup has been somewhat shortabolished, with the exception of the rifles of ened, so as to let the man sit down comfort the Chasseurs, who keep their old weapon as ably; he has thus the chance of keeping in it was. The explanation is, that only troops his seat without the assistance of the bridle, d'elite will use sights with discrimination, and can use his hands to handle sword and n 350,000 lance, both of which he is taught to adapt to m men proving so; besides which it is maintain. the movement of the horse. A new kind of and thus 610 may signify "Thou art a cy ed that the great mass of soldiers will learn puppet heads has been put up on the prac- pher. tice ground, and these rise again by a spring sportsmen, at different distances, without when they are struck by lance or sword. Bargoing through the double process of first riers, too, are to accustom the horse and men

> practised as they now are they give a very set the mowers to work, the state of the different result. Both men and horses of the this practice for the last two months, have nest, the parent birds seemed to take alarm, acquired an agility which they never before possessed, and which has had no small effect the ground, with out-spread wings and tail, on the evolutions themselves. All these lat- while the male bird took one of her young ter are in fast trot and gallop, and go through their evolutions with a precision which is quite new in the French cavalry. These in- flew away with her young one over dividual exercises, which have been intro- fields, and soon returned for another. This duced in the whole cavalry, were above all applied in the camp to form rapidly an ext the offspring, being assisted by its mother in tended line of battle by brigades or even divisions of cavalry-that is, 1,000 to 2,000 horsemen charging in a line—an element the mowers had reached their nest - Wood's which, if judiciously applied, might turn Natural History many a contested battle. Hitherto successive lines of smaller extent, placed behind each other on coleion, was the more favorite mode are proud of being all head and no heart. of attacking. Besides this the lancers are in There is no flummery about them. It is stern, charges en fourageurs, which is even more severe sense and principle. Well, my friends, calculated to perfect individual excellence.

LIGHT AND HEAVY CAVALRY.

Some ald notions of weight in the horse-

price of a complecent has been raised to klava charge, and after the experience in At geria, one might surery have abandoned the illusion that it is the tall, powerful men who deliver the firmidable blows. It is the impotus of the horse, and the good rider who chows how to combine his blows with the supetus of the horse, which are formidable. The good English swords handled by the fine men on the tall, spirited horses, could rarely cut through a Russian great-coat, and the Chameurs d'Afrique had to be armed with an almost atraight award for thrusting. because they could not cut through an Arab surnous, while a young Turkish cavalry soldier, on a bad pony, severs a head, and

As for small, wiry men, there is no want sere; but I suppose a French cavalry colonel, like those of many other countries, would cout the idea of stunting his regiment. As road thereto lay over Beinn-au-Tuiru. She for finding riders to made cavalry soldiers of, knew the road well, and all its dangers and it is more difficult, but more might have been done in this respect too. But the first thing now be immensely is to get rid of the overweight, which oppres- of the night, the flerce wind and driving ses heavy and light cavalry equally. It is very rarely that any one learns riding after he has attained his full growth; the legs will ger, and at once made ready and went on her no longer adapt themselves, besides which the real care and affection which the cavalry soldier ought to have for his borse are the re result of early habit.

NAPOLEON'S COAT OF MAIL. Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium sefore the battle of Waterloo,) he sent the eleverest artisan of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely buffet-proof; and that, if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man en gaged to make the desired object, if allowed proper time, and he named 18,000 france (£720) as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and the artisan was honored with a second audience of the Emperor "Now." said his imperial Majesty, "put it on." The duty of the light infantry regiments, and man did so. "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no obection to do the same ?" and he took a brace of pistols, and prepared to discharge one at the breast of the astonished artist. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear, he stood the fire; and, to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impu-But the Emperor was not content with nity. one trial. He fired the second pistol at the back of the artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling-piece at another part of him with similar effect. "Well," said the Emperor, you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly. What is to be the price of it?" Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum "There is an order for them." said the Emperor; "and there is another for an equal som, for the fright I have given -Learnington Adpertises

PASQUINADES.

The following pasquinade appeared during he occupation of Rome by the French in

Marfords-Is it true, Pasquin, that all the French are robbers?

Pasquin-Not all of them, but a good part

Early in the present pontificate, when the ope returned to Rome, after an excursion to Bologna and Loretto, Pusquin's status displayed these three lines.

Рю подо Justo e buono Mastal

Mastai was the Pope's name before his election. He was Count Cardinal Mastal Hence the pun which gave point the inscription, its sense being-" Plus IX., you are just and good, but you halt on the way (ma stai.")

On a subsequent occasion of the same kind, Pasquin exhibited a placard containing only these three figures :- 610. Six hundred and that mean? Everybody hastened to Marforic (the other statue) for the solution of the enis ms, and found it in the words Set un zero "Thou art a cypher." Name the figures separately and you have 6-ed, 1-un, 0-zero

INTELLIGENCE OF THE LARE -A DAIL larks had built their nest where they hatched a broad of young Very soon after the young birds were out of their All these are, if you like, old things, but nests, the owner of the field was forced to weather forcing him to cut his grass sooner and at last the mother laid herself flat uno out of the nest, and by dint of pushing and pulling, got it on its mother's back. She then time, the father took its turn to carry one of getting it firmly on his back; and in this manper they carried off the whole broad before

PROUD OF AN INFIRMITY. -Some people say I to such, you are (in a moral sense) deacient of a member. Fancy a mortal hopping through creation, and boasting that he was born with only one leg! Or even if you have a little of the kindly element, but Light and heavy cavalry both are in the little when compared with the logical, you re re-culisting after having served humdrum way. The tallest and handsoment have not much to boast of Your case is their time; now great numbers do it, so that men are chosen for the purpose, instead of analogous to that of the man who has two the proportion of old soldiers is growing at a studying to have the lightest, wiriest, and legs indeed, but one of them a great studying to have at least a idea of a horse, offered which did not exist before. First, the however slight that may be. After the Bala-

A HIGHLAND LEGEND.

peat-fire, when the wind was howling terrily around the house, and the drifting snow was clogging up the doorways. The farmer knew that his son and the servant-maid were much attached to each other, but he would not consent to their marriage. While they hand. were all sitting round the fire on that winter's night, he thought of a plan by which the servant-maid should be got rid of; so he said that if, before the next day, she would bring slightly made Sich fregular will do the him a skull that was in Saddell church, she should have his son for a husband. The girl's love was so strong for the young man that she joyfully agreed to the proposal, although it was quite seven miles to Saddell, and the difficulties even by daylight, which would increased by the darkness snow, and the slippery rocks and swollen tor rents. But she did not shrink from the danway. The farmer took good care that she went alone, and that his son did not follow her. The brave girl went over hill and glen, battling with the snow-storm, and tracking her path with the greatest difficulty. She passed safely over the southern side of Beinnau-Tuire, and by midnight reached Saddell church. Its door was open, burst open, perhaps, by the violence of the wind. She knew the place where the skull was kept, and she groped toward it in the dark. As she did so she heard a great and peculiar noise, made ip, as it seemed, of loud moans. There was a trampling of light feet over the pavement, and she heard forms rush past her; then a moment's silence, succeeded by more mysterious moans and sounds. Terrified, but not lisheartened, the brave girl kept her purpos steadily in view; and groping toward the skull, seized it with both hands and made for the church-door. The trampling of feet and the moans continued, and the forms pursued Grasping the skull she gained the door, and pulled it to after her. As she did so she heard a rush against it; but she turned and fled. By daylight she had regained her lover's torae, and, half dead with fatigue and exitement, placed the skull in the farmer's ands, and claimed the fulfillment of his promise. The farmer was taken aback by seeing the girl, having hoped that she would have perished amid the snow and wilds. He would of believe that she had really been to Saddell, and taken the skull from the church on such a night; so he at once set out to Saddell with some of his men, expecting to be able o disprove the girl's tale, by finding the skull still in its place in the church. When they got there, and had opened the church-door, they found within the building-not the skull, but a number of wild deer, who, having found the door open, had sought shelter from the violence of the storm. The girl had told him of the sounds she had heard within the church. Here was their cause; and much as ie wished it otherwise, yet it was impossible for him to disbelieve her tale. There was no thing for him to do but to yield with the best grace he might. He gave his consent to the match, and, to make assurance doubly sure the lover took his brave girl to Saddell church the very next day, where she replaced the skull in its old position, and they were married off-hand. And as some of the deer that had frightened her had been killed and cooked, they had a hearty wedding and plenty of good venison at the feast that followed .-Glencreggan, or a Highland Home in Cantire by Cuthbert Bede.

ON GUARD.

At midnight, on my lonely beat, When shadows wrap the wood and lea, A vision seems my view to gree Of one at home that prays for me

Her form is not a lover's dream -But on her face, so fair and meek, A host of holier beauties glean

For softly shines her silver hair And the mild lustrous light of prayer Around her sheds a moon-like grace

She prays for one that's far away -e soldier in his holy fight-And begs that Heaven in mercy may Protect her boy and bless the Right!

Till, though the leagues lie far between, This silent incense of her heart And we no longer are anart

So guarding thus my lonely beal, By shadowy wood and haunted lea, That vision seems my view to greet Of her at home who prays for me

TEA.

The same plant produces all the varieties The different times of gathering, and modes of preparation, cause all the difference between those kinds known by so many distinct names -both of green and black. The leaves only are basins over a fire become green tea, while those thrown into very hot basins, then taken quickly out, exposed to the sun for a while, to the geological history of the predecessors and afterward dried over a fire, become black

more correctly, bowls or basins, for they are nearly semi-globular in shape and about eigh- rope; and that the hunter, had hunters then teen inches in diameter, are always of iron, lived, might have chased the bear through never of copper. A mixture of Prussian blue forests the site of which is now occupied by and gypsum is used in the preparation of the waves of the English Channel. Mamsome green teas; but the better qualities are moths, tigers, and rhonoceroses perished, generally perfectly pure.

ter we left, to a tea merchant. On visiting it Once upon a time, in Barr Gien, on a wild afterward I found he had turned our forme winter's night, a farmer and his family and kitchen into a lea-coloring room. There were around the sides of the apartment fourteen of servants were comfortably seated around a these iron bowls, set in the mortar on the top of as many brick furnaces, in which moderate fires were burning. Thirteen of the bowls were half filled with tea leaves, and a man

> The remaining bowl contained a quantity of this bluish-green coloring matter, which another was also stirring. To this one, the men from the other would come every few minutes, and taking from it a small quantity into his bowl of the leaves till they had required the requisite hue. The exceedingly minute quantity of Prussian blue that any person could imbibe in drinking tea from the leaves thus prepared, precludes, in my opinion, the possibility of injury resulting there

The significations of some of the names by which teas are known, are as follows, making due allowance for the changes and corruption they undergo in form and sound in being anglicised. Hyson means before the rain or flourishing spring, that is, early in the spring. Hence it is often called Young Hyson. Hugon skin is composed of the refuse of the other kinds, the native term for which

means tea-skin. Refuse of a still coarser description, con taining many stems, is called tea bones. Bohea is the name of the hills in the region where it is collected. Pekee or Pecco means white hairs, the down on the tender leaves. Pouchong, folded plant. Souchong, small plant. Twankay is the name of a stream in the province whence it is brought. Congo is from a term signifying labor, from the care required in its preparation.-Taylor's

WASHINGTON AND THE CORPORAL

Some of our volunteer officers show their infitness to command by keeping aloof from their men, instead of setting them the example of manliness in toil and endurance The following incident is in point :-

During the American Revolution, it aid, the commander of a little squad was giving orders to those under him, relative to log of timber which they were endeavoring to raise up to the top of some military works they were repairing. The timber went up with difficulty, and on this account the voice of the little man was often heard, in regular vociferations of-

"Heave away! there she goes! heave

An officer, not in military costume, assing, and asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter, astonished, turning round with all the pomp of an Emperor, said-

"Sir. I am a corporal!

" You are, are you?" replied the officer, I was not aware of that;" and taking off his hat and bowing, the officer said, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal," and then dismounted, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops on his forehead.

When the work was finished, turning to

the commander, he said-"Mr. Corporal, when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send for your Commander-in-Chief, and I will come and help you a second time.

The Corporal was thunderstruck. It was Washington who thus addressed him

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POINTER .- Sir Wal-

ter Scott declared that he could believe anything of dogs. He was very fond of them, studied their idiosyncracies closely, wrote voluminously in their praise, and told many stories of their unaccountable habits. Once he said, he desired an old pointer of great experience, a prodigious favorite, and steady in the field as a rock, to accompany his friend Daniel Terry, the actor, then on a visit at Abbotsford, and who, for the nonce, veted himself a sportsman on a sporting excursion The dog wagged his tail in token of pleased obedience, and shook out his ears, led the way with a confident air, and began ranging about with the most scientific precision. Suddealy he pointed, up sprang a numerous barrels at once, aiming in the centre of the enemy, and missed. The dog turned round in utter astonishment, wondering who could be behind him, and looked Terry full in the face; but, after a pause, shook himself again, and went to work as before. A second steady point, a second fusilade and no effects. The dog then deliberately wheeled about and trotted home at leisure, leaving the discomfited sportsman to point for himself during the remainder of the day. Sir Walter was fond of repeating the ancedote, and always declared that it was literally true, while Terry never said more in contradiction than tha it was a good story."

ANTIQUITY OF THE PIO.-The pig is the existing representative of a very ancient race of mammals which lived and died upon this earth long before there were Christians to devour, or Jews to abhor their flesh. The ame species of wild boar that was hunted by our forefathers was contemporary with the picked, and not the flower; they are all rolled mammoth, cave-bear, and the long-haired with the fingers. Those dried rapidly in iron rhinoceros. Some persons imagine that geology deals only with fossil shells or fishes: but there is a vast deal of interest attached and representatives of our domestic animals We know that the wild ancestor of our do-These pans, as some writers call them, but | mestic pig was in existence before the separation of England from the Continent of Eubut the wild boar lived, and lives still on the The native building on the North Gate Continent of Europe, though extinct here. street in which we lived during the first year | -Oht Bones

of our residence at Shanghal, was rented, af | ENGAGING SERVANTS IN ENGLAND

A correspondent of the London Times who describes himself as "an easy going young man, who thinks a pennyworth of comfort cheap at three-halfpence, and an not, therefore, extreme to mark what is done writes an amusing communication upon the habits and manners of servants in stood at each, rapidly stirring them with his London. It would appear that even English servants are by no means perfection. quote a few paragraphs.

WHY THEY LEFT.

Sometimes, I admit, I must be to blame, as n a late occasion, when a groom left me without assigning any reason. I afterward understood that he told his successor that the place was well enough, but master was so plaguy dull in the buggy he couldn't stand it." It is painful for me thus to own that I am not always up to the intellectual exigencies of the position, yet, notwithstand. ing this drawback, my servants, as a rule, remain with me longer than with my neigh bors.

AN ADVERTISING BUTLER

I selected the most promising advertise ments in your columns, and wrote to appoint the advertisers to meet me in town. The first that called was a butler. He was a man of some personal appearance, which he evidently thought it his first duty to cultivate On being ushered into the room, he said he had "embraced the earliest opportunity of obeying my summons." I perceived at once, like Agag, he must be approached delicately, and should have felt some hesitation how to catechise so refined a personage, but that I oon found the question was not whether I should engage him, but whether he would Did he pay the bills? Had he engage me. the entire charge of the cellar, or was there a sanctum sanctorum of which I alone kept the key? My answers were not satisfactory.-Had I a groom of the chambers? No. In such case he concluded I had a valet? I supposed his scrutiny of my dress had not ncouraged any exaggerated notion of the value of my "exurie," for, on my replying that the butler was the only man out of livery, and officiated as my valet, I saw I was a doomed man. For form's sake, however, he kindly consented to give me one more trial, and inquired whether, under these cirumstances, it would be expected of him to bring in tea and coffee after dinner. I told him that I regretted that such would be the case, and he must, indeed, be prepared for any emergency. That I did not think it likely I should ever ask him to make the fourth in a quadrille, but that he would in my house be expected to do everything be was told-except feed the pigs. said I, mildly, "I do myself." On looking up to see the effect of my last observation, he was disappearing in the doorway.

A FEMALE APPLICANT.

The next applicant was a cook and house keeper. She was pleased slightly to touch on her autobiography,-just sufficient to inform me that she had "always lived in the best of families," and then, like the butler, proceeded to ascertain whether I should suit her. Her first question, also, was-Did she pay the bills? Did I come to town every year? When in the country did the farm supply the house, and did I kill one sheep or two per week? When in town, did I have hampers of fruit and vegetables up regular which was mostly very ill-convenient?"-When my examination was at an end, I said-" Mrs. Jones, you were only three months at your last place, nine at the previous one, eleven at the one before that. I seems to me these were rather short pe "Oh," said she, "they were such riods." dooses of missuss; but in course your lady is a real lady, and keeps herself to herself."

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BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The whole system of service as at present understood in England, is rotten at the core, "All play and pay" is the cry, and " meat meals five times a day, and port and sherry kitchen wine," the only maxim of the servants' hall.

Apropos of these five meals, I am satisfied here must be some curiously digestive property in plush, else how is it that "Jeames," having breakfasted at half-past eight, and being about to dine at one, requires a lui at eleven? dined at one, if you order the carriage at two to drive to a neighbor a mile off, he is invariably asked whether he will have anything! as invariably answers, "Well, don't care if I do," and straightway disappears into the servants' hall to browse upon buffalo, and drink any number of horns of ale? You or I could not so overtax our digestive organs. Lasso s boy running wild at a plough, clothe him in livery, and at the end of a week ask him to pump; he will tell you it is not his place.-He is no hewer of wood or drawer of water. When the governess comes back from her short holiday, will Jeames de la Pluche condescend to take up her little bonnet box, which weighs a few ounces? Certainly not It is really time some remedy were applied, or we shall soon be worse off than the emigrant on his way to the backwoods, who, on eeing his loaded wagon standing out in the rain, suggested to his newly engaged "help" that it had better be drawn under shelter, and received for answer. "Well, I guess it had oughter, leastways I should pull it in if it was mine."

WHAT PRIDE DOES FOR US .- We have always admired the shrewdness of that divine who, on announcing a collection, insisted that nobody should put a penny in the purse who could not fully pay up his debts. Of course nobody could be induced to withhold a libe ral contribution, for, such is human pride most men would rather beggar themselves by stentatious charity than confess to a poverty which might subject them to the humiliation of being pitied. Pride is a very expensive luxury. How comfortably could all but the poorest live, had they less of it! And yet, without it, what would sustain them in their hours of tribulation !

A BRIEF HISTORY, IN THREE PARTS, WITH A SEQUEL.

PART L-LOVE

A gisace-a thought-a blow-It stings him to the core. A question-will it lay him low? Or will time heal it o'er?

ENGLAND.

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No. Talet ! I He kindles at the name-Time blows and blows it to a flame Burning within his heart.

He loves it though it burns, And nurses it with care; He feels the blissful pain by turns With hope and with despair.

Sonnets and seronades. Sighs, glances, tears and vows, Gifts, tokens, souvenirs, parades,

A purpose and a prayer: The stars are in the sky-He wonders how e'en Hope should dare To let him aim so high!

Still Hope allures and flatters, And Doubt just makes him bold : And so, with passion all in tatters, The trembling tale is told.

Apologies and blushes, Soft looks, averted eyes, Each heart into the other rushes. Each yields and wins a prize.

PART III.-MARRIAGE. A gathering of fond friends, Brief, solemn words, and prayer-A trembling to the fingers' ends,

And so the deed is done; Now for life's woes and bilases,

As hand in hand they swear

And down the shining stream They launch their buoyant skiff, Bless'd, if they may but trust Hope's dream, But ah! Truth echoes " If!"

THE SEQUEL-"IF." If health be firm-if friends be true-If self be well controlled -If tastes be pure-if wants be few And not too often told-

If reason always rules the heart -If passion own its sway-If love, for aye, to life imparts The zest it does to-day-

If Providence, with parent care, Mete out the varying lot-While meek contentment bows to share The palace or the cot-

And, oh! If Faith, sublime and clear, The spirit upward guide—
Then blessed, indeed, and blessed fore'er, The bridegroom and the bride

MR. BUBB.

Any one who has ever visited Cheke Mailow will agree with me that it is eminently genteel. Its gentility is, in fact, its chief chafacteristic,-the one point that serves to distinguish it from the half-dozen other ordinary watering-places that dot the same line of coast within a distance of thirty miles. For Cheke Mallow not only welcomes to its boarding-houses a migratory host of fashionable visitors during the summer and autumn months, but it can also boast of a number of "highly genteel" and even aristocratic families, who for sundry reasons—health of body and health of pocket, chiefly-make it their permanent residence. As a natural consequence, society in Cheke Mallow is somewhat exclusive, and must know a great deal about you, and that to your advantage, before making you free of its mysteries. "No common people admitted," is the unspoken, but perfectly understood rule, among the denizens of Cheke Mallow; proof of breeding or proof of wealth you must give, if you do not wish to be taproof of both, and you may be worshipped.

and, lower than these, what may be termed the primary stratum-fishermen and laborers with their wives and families, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows and the strength of their arms; but both these classes, rimary and secondary, are politely ignored y the "genteel" world of Cheke Mallow, an! as this is a "highly genteel" narrative, we will adopt the same method.

I need hardly say that Cheke Mallow has not, as yet, been invaded by a railway. The nearest station is ten miles away, to which fact the exclusive character of the place may, perhaps, be in some measure attributed; for the facilities afforded by a railway would But if rather behind the age in this respect, it is not wanting in most of the other blessings large in size and dear in charge; it has two terraces of boarding-houses facing the sea, all Purcoed in the most elegant style; it has numercus pony-chaises, tame backs, and phætons, and any quality of fashionable millinery on the backs of its young ladies.



THE NEW MODE OF SENDING LETTERS AND PARCELS.

which is now being tested in London, as depicted in the accompanying engra- circular in form, but of a section resembling tion, conforms to that of the tube, although

in propelling a train of carriages through a width at the springing of the arch (the top tube by the creation of a vacuum before them; the tube being in fact, the cylinder, at the springing of the invert (for the tube not actually fit the inner surface of the tube.

Boile successful experiments were made on and the carriages the piston. A piece of has a segmental bottom) two feet four inches. a slight "seindage" being left around the whole Tuesday. One trip was made in sixty seconds, ground adjoining the Victoria Railway Bridge The tube is of cast iron, in nine feet lengths, truck. There is, therefore, no friction beyond and a second in fifty-five seconds, the distance at Battersea, has been selected for testing the irregular curves and gradients being introduced to show that hills and valleys would not prevent the effective working of the system. Inch. high, answering the purpose of rails the air is discharged by centrifugal force. Some is calculated that the carriages will eventually more swell. With an for the wheels of the despatch trucks to run idea of this apparatus, which is very simple, ly move through the tubes at the rate of from

which the dispatch trucks are drawn is not so made that its external form, in cross sec each weighing about one ton, and fitted into the lower angles on either side, are cast raised ledges, two inches wide on the top, and one exhaustion varying from seven inches to eleven upon. The latter are made of a framing second by comparing it to an ordinary thirty to forty miles an hour.

We have several times alluded to the inches of water, or from four ounces to six | ven or eight feet long, inclosed in sheet iron, exhausting fun. It is the intention of the com principal features of the Pneumatic Dispatch ounces per square inch, the speed is about and having four flanged wheels, twenty for the conveyance of letters and parceis—twenty-five miles an hour. The tube through inches in diameter each. The whole truck is that of the wheels; and the leakage of air, project. Here upward of a quarter of a mile each other with an ordinary socket joint, under a pressure of four or five ounces per occupied the carriages during the first trip. of the tubing has been laid down; various packed with lead. Within the tube, and at square inch, amounts to but little. The air They lay on their backs on mattresses, with is exhausted, from near one end of the tube, by horse-cloths for coverings, and appeared to means of an exhausting apparatus, from which be perfectly satisfied with their journey. It

pany, now that they have obtained Parlis mentary powers for opening the streets to lay down their tubes, to establish a line between St. Martin's-le-Grand and one of the district that of an ordinary railway tunnel; the incheif feature of the invention consists

that of an ordinary railway tunnel; the incheif feature of the invention consists

ternal height being two feet nine inches, the of an inch or so being left all around. Some system throughout the metropolis, so as system throughout the metropolis, so as

being a quarter of a mile. Two gentleman

nearest market-town, evidently the product of the compliment. a broker's-shop; for such a diverse and in- In the third year of his residence at Cheke congruous assortment of articles could have been picked up nowhere else; and the White cold one day while fishing, and an attack of tody of the lawyer. Mr. Bubb had asked Dr. tion was ventilated. A few words from some House soon put on a habitable appearance.

fore. He was a thin, active wiry man, apparently about sixty years old, with a hard, dry in, instead of himself-the lofty Flotsam. face, and a quiet, self-composed manner. He quire renewing, or to become worse for wear; he was not particular as to the quality of his ticular, as his garden testified every summer at Cheke Mallow He was addicted to fishing, and a favorable morning seldom passed without seeing him sally forth But even in this marine paradise there is a with rod and basket. He had a predilection anall but necessary substratum of common for tobacco, and would sit for hours on sumpeople-tradesmen, shop-keepers, and such mer evenings in his little arbor, blowing the ke-people who cannot be dispensed with; fragrant weed, while calmly contemplating the growth of his flowers, or busy in the manufacture of artificial flies. His literary requirements were generally satisfied by a pe-

that twice every year, at Midsummer and Such was the individual who invaded civilization. It contains several hotels, Cheke Mallow, and there sat down to spend you was, whether you know any respectable there for a century without being known be- commend to me for the drawing up of the youd the narrow circle of tradespeople with sort of deed I require." whom he dealt, but for one little circumstance

though he had a small stock of books be

might, with propriety, be termed a gentle-

famous-that he never received above three

or four letters a year, and those evidently of

to which I shall presently allude. As he seemed to be a man atterly without Such being the place, and such the people, pretension, as he urged neither wealth no anyone but partially acquainted with Mr. breeding in his favor—and by breeding I, of Bubb might naturally have wondered why course, mean proof of good family-he re he, of all men in the world, should have mained utterly unknown to, and unnoticed Chosen Cheke Mallow for his permanent resi- by, the polite and fashionable world that flut- row," said Dr. Flotsam, rising to take his He came down from London, it was tered close before his eyes. Not that he was supposed; and after staying for a week at a man to worry himself about such a trifle one of the hotels, took, for a term of seven | no; summer and winter he went on fishing. years, that small but comfortable family-man- growing enormous hollyhocks, and smoking wards him before. "Another bottle of the

taining thereto. Ten days afterwards a quanta in David Bubb, that gentleman could afford so much waste paper for ever so many years influential ladies in Cheke Mallow were almost the product of the compliment.

Mr. Bubb was duly waited upon by Mr. wave invited for the purpose of making than

influenza was the result. Mr. Bubb had me-It lad stood empty for a considerable time, | dical advice at once; the advice, indeed, of for, though situate in the better part of the no less a person than Jabez Flotsam, Esq., town, it was too small, and too ordinary look- M. D., the fashionable practitioner of Cheke ing, for the needs of a genteel family. Mr. Mallow. The attack was not a very severe Bubb, having engaged a housekeeper—a wo- one, and the great Flotsam, who had not been man, old, taciturn, and partially deaf-pro- for some years back in the habit of entering ceeded at once to occupy his new home. He houses so small and meanly appointed as that was a complete stranger in Cheke Mallow; of Mr. Bubb, rather pooh-poohed the whole none of the inhabitants had ever seen him be- affair, and wondered internally why that lesser luminary, Brimley, had not been called

Mr. Bubb had turned the corner of his ill was a man of few words, seldom speaking ness, and was rapidly progressing towards unless first addressed, and never seeming to perfect health. Doctor Flotsam had just trouble himself with anyone's affairs but his looked in to pay his final visit. Mr. Bubb own. He dressed, summer and winter, in a sat in his arm chair, rubbing his hands, and suit of brown cloth that never seemed to re- gazing in a weak, shivering way at the fire. "Doctor, I think I ought to make my will?" said Mr. Bubb, interrogatively.

"Really, sir," replied the doctor, looking at gant. His tastes quickly developed them-selves in his new home. He was fond of I am hardly competent to offer an opinion. his watch, "that is a private matter on which flowers in general, and of hollyhocks in par- (Ande.) I always thought the old fellow a

when a man has property to bequeath-"Eh?" said the doctor, pricking up his

queath; when vast interests, landed and monetary, are at stake; it is only right and proper that one should look forward into the future; and, in order to prevent all subsequent mistakes and confusion, make such ar rusal of the "Times," purchased at half-price rangements as may be considered necessary and advisable." from the nearest hotel two days after date;

"Just so, just so," remarked the doctor blandly, as he settled down into a chair.sides, as a resource for rainy weather. Mr. "Exactly the sentiments I have always held Bubb had evidently no fixed occupation, but myself. (Aside) I must give him another man living on his means. It was noticed at call to-morrow. Who would have thought the sly old boy had money !" the post-office-but that was after he became

"And life is so uncertain, doctor!" "Ah, it is indeed, as no one knows bette

than myself." a business character; it was further observed "I've fived, doctor, for three years : facilities afforded by a railway would that twice every year, at midsummer and bbless be more or less fatal to its gentility. Christmas, he received from London a ham. Cheke Mallow; and yet, though you may hardly believe it, I don't know above half and the age in this respect, it dozen people in it. So what I wanted to as the evening of his days. He might have lived lawyer in Cheke Mallow whom you can re-

> "To be sure I do, my dear sir! Jetsam, o Jetsum and Flurry, is the man for you. Highly respectable. Large experience in that sort of business. Suit you to a hair." "Jetsam, of Jetsam and Flurry," said Mr.

Bubb, taking a note of it. "I will not fall to look in upon you to me leave, and extending a white hand for his patient to shake-s condescension, by-the-by which he had never dreamt of exercising to 200, commonly called "The White House," his meerschaum: and if the world quietly mixture will set you on your legs again, as Mrs. Teldington, first cousin to Mrs. Plot their ease. Thus by a clever coup-de-main the yet it was well understood that any one was

Jetsam. The will was drawn up, signed, and allowed himself to be so appointed. A Mr. Pybus of Piccadilly, London, was named by Mr. Bubb as the other executor; and the clerk, and Mr. Bubb's deaf, old housekeeper.

The week following this transaction, Mr. Jetsam having a small dinner-party, sent an invitation to Mr. Bubb, which that gentleman accepted. A fortnight later, Dr. Flotsam was a welcome guest.

two gentlemen, in fact, did whisper to their stance, to make up for their past neglect."

motive is a leading between the moti not at that time dawned upon them.

se knew whence, nobody knew how-for Messrs, Flotsam and Jetsam were discreet man who owned a large estate in Yorkshire; who was a considerable holder of mining and t his bankers. That there was a certain Mr. Bubb keeping up such a small, not to say shabby, establishment was to be considered probably, of the bustle and eclat always at endant on wealth; and desirous of passing the evening of his days in the peaceful pur alt of those simple hobbies to which he was addicted. Cheke Mallow was electrified; est of it; it stood aghast. What! to think that there had resided, under its very nose as one may say, and for three whole years, inknown to everybody, unblest by the visitations of good society, uncharmed by the fascinations of fashion, a man who was now understood to be fabulously rich; a man, old and eccentric, it is true, but with a young and marriageable nephew for his successor, Mammon and Cupid, what an overat! It was terrible to think of. Some-

Cheke Mallow.

together with the plot of garden-ground per- | ignored the existence of such an individual | hale and hearty as ever, and make your will | sam. Now, Mrs. Teddington held bi-weekly ocome." influential ladies in Cheke Mallow were al-Mr. Bubb was duly waited upon by Mr. ways invited, for the purpose of making flannel garments for the negroes of South Africa; Flotsam to act as one of his executors; and of the leading ladies; Mrs. Teddington's mired, flattered, and estimated at far more the doctor, after making a few half-and-half summing up; the general verdict of the com-excuses, which Mr. Bubb easily overruled, pany—and the thing was settled. Mr. Bubb pany-and the thing was settled. Mr. Bubb show some specimens of hellyhocks at the was henceforth to be free of the mysteries of annual floral meeting, and of course carried Cheke Mallow; to hold the golden key of the Reusinia of fashion; to be admitted within chairman of the Bluebonnet Club, which met Mr. Bubb as the other executor; and the Eleusinia of fashion; to be admitted within will was duly witnessed by Mr. Jetsam's that charmed circle, where, if anywhere, it must be happiness to dwell, since so many people waste their lives in vain strivings to break through its invisible barriers.

It was old Lady Castor, widow of General Castor, that put the question to the meeting Who was it that first heard Mr. Bubb was a also had a dinner-party, at which Mr. Bubb rich man? Nobody could answer the quest on the subject of Mr. Bubb tion, but every one was aware that Mr. The world of Cheke Mallow felt itself a Bubb was enormously wealthy; the intelligence and is a frequent visitor at Chintz Lodge, little scandalised at finding a person so ungence had passed like a whisper through where he is a good deal petted, you may be

lence, would have felt inclined to rebel, and Mrs. Teddington remarked, "that they had tric old creature it is! Fancy a person of his dence, would have left inclined to recei, and to give, politicly but decisively, the cold learnt in time. There was an old proverb shoulder to a person of no pretensions, such which said, 'Better late than never;' and as they considered Mr. Bubb to be. One or they must all do their best, in the present in-

met the fellah before." His greatness had from his illness, resumed his old course of his nephew, who is at present in India, may life; and, uncovscious of his growing popu-But, not long after this, there emanated, no larity, might be seen any day busily employed, either flahing or gardening. The old thrown out a few hints respecting this ne brown suit, and the dilapidated hat, still did gentlemen, both—a report that Mr. Bubb duty as of yore; though on the two occasions was a man of property; a wealthy man; a when invited out to dine with Messrs. Flot sam and Jetsam, he so far yielded to the eti quette of society as to exhume from the railway shares; a man with a heavy balance depths of his wardrobe an ancient swallow tailed blue coat with bright buttons, rathe nephew, at present in India, who was heir to white at the seams; which, judging from the the whole of this property; that the fact of folds and creases it displayed, and the general mouldiness of its appearance, had lain untouched for several years. Mr. Bubb was merely as the whim of an old man tired, quiet and rather reserved during dinner, but quiet and rather reserved during dinner, but rerrows, ma chere. Meanwhile, I retain the perfectly well bred, but after the bottle had card in my hand." passed round two or three times, he partially thawed, and came out with a few dry, satiri cal stories, which did not, however, meet with mity of a judge. He held his course in that enthusiastic reception from the company ved and unchanged; and seemed, if anything, he breath, figuratively speaking, was knocked | which might, perhaps, have greeted them six months afterwards.

Of course it was entirely by accident that, shortly afterwards, the Honorable Mrs. Ted- truths, which from any other man would have dington, her two fair daughters, and their been resented as impertinences; but coming friend Mrs. Parafine, found themselves in Mr. from an individual of his weight and standing, Bubb's little parlor, talking to the old gentleman as freely and as gaily as though they had city and gentlemanly cynicism. He still known him for twenty years. The four ladies | maintained unaltered his simple almost sor had been out for a walk, when a slight did mode of life, -sordid in one possessed of who in time might also settle in Cheke Mal- shower happening to come on, they had been such vast wealth. His fishing-rod and rake driven to take shelter under a large tree that were in his hands as much as ever; indeed, grew just outside Mr. Bubb's garden gate. he found more use for the former now that mg must be done, and that immediately, to Mr. Bubb, perceiving them from the window, halved the free range of so many trout streams, repair such a fearful omission. Yes, from had, as a matter of course, invited them in—the property of some of his wealthy neigh-that day forth Mr. Bubb should be the pet an invitation which they did not accept with—bors. He seldom refused invitations into and side of all the ladies, young and old, in our numerous apologies. Once under the society; and though he never gave return in-Cheke Mallow. Such was the decision of the Honorable gayety of manner, quickly put them all at surd in one who lived in so small a house,

citedel itself was taken by storm. Mrs. T., to be sure, might have obtained an introduc-tion to Mr. Bubb in the ordinary way of such things; but that would have been rather too hum-drum for her; she preferred something with a dash of the romantic in it. Mr. Bubb hastily slipped his pipe into a drawer, and brought out some wine and biscuits. But Miss Julia, dear girl, could not touch the wine. She had a bad headachs. Perhaps a cup of tes would do her good, and she must have

one as soon as she reached home.

"Tea," burst out Mr. Bubb. "If a cup of tea will do you good, you shall have one in ten minutes. I flatter myself that I am somewhat of a connoiseeur in tea; let use try my hand at brewing you a cup. Would they not all take a cup at the same time?"

After a polite show of resistance they

they not all take a cup at the same time?"

After a polite show of resistance they yielded to Mr. Bubb's entreaties on one condition, which was, that as their host's house-keeper was from home, they should get the meal ready themselves. No sooner said than done. Miss Georgian set about arranging the tea-tray, while Mrs. Teddington herself put on one of the housekeeper's clean aprons, and set to work to cut a plate of thin bread and butter. Mrs. Paradine was not behind the others, I assure you. She went into the garden, and cut a dish of cress and lettuce, which, after washing it with her own fair hands, she produced green, crisp, and dripping at the table. duced green, crisp, and dripping at the table. Mr. Bubb's face all this time was a study, such a half-puzzled, half-amused air rested

How merry they were over that tea! and how they all enjoyed themselves! After it was over, Miss Julia having recovered from her headache, she and her sister sang a few simple ballads, Mr. Bubb having previously declared his fondness for old-fashioned music. After this, it was time to go; so they put on their bonnets, and bade their host farewell in such a flutter of gratification and thanks, that the old gentleman was almost over-whelmed. No sooner, however, was the gar-den gate closed behind his visitors than Mr. Bubb exhumed his pipe, and while charging it with tobacco, relieved his feelings by giving vent to a sly, quiet chuckle of intense enjoy

Next day, Mrs. Teddington, accompanied by her husband, called on Mr. Bubb to thank him for his hospitality, and to request the honor of his company, at an early date, to dinner at Chintz Lodge. Mr. Bubb promised them the coveted honor.

"That was the best glass of wine I've tast ed these ten years," remarked Mr. Tedding ton to his wife during their return. "I don't

"A conclusive proof, my dear, if such were needed, that Mr. Bubb is a gentleman," remarked his sage lady.

After this, the tide of Mr. Bubb's popularity set in deep and strong. The Teddingtons took him by the hand and passed him round to their friends; and Cheke Mallow, to do it justice, endeavored to atone for its previous apathy by the warmth of its present enthus! asm and adulation. Who so popular in the little watering-place as Mr. Bubb soon became. Like a newly-discovered nugget, he was handed round from one to another, gazed at, commented upon (behind his back), adthan his actual value. He was persuaded to once a week at the Imperial Hotel, -the most exclusive club in Cheke Mallow,-where his dry, quaint stories were always listened to with the utmost respect and attention, though told for the twentieth time.

The Honorable Mrs. Telbington, writing to a friend in London, thus expressed hersel

"That dear old Mr. Bubb is still with us little scandalised at finding a person so unknown to fame as Mr. Bubb invited to its Cheke Mallow; but who was the first to sure. The girls and I sometimes call upon honors; and but that Messrs. Flotsam and utter it, nobody knew. bosom; and but that Messrs. Flotsam and utter it, nobody knew.

Letsam possessed its full and complete confi
"It was quite providential," the Honorable as possible with such a man. What an ecommotive is a laudable one, for he is understood have as large a fortune as possible after his— Mr. Bubb's—decease. I have once or twice phew; but the subject is a delicate one; and old gentleman is rather reserved on the point, I have not been able to gather much information. This much, however, I have learnt,-that Mr. Bubb, junior, is young and unmarried; both interesting facts to the nother of two girls, the younger of whom is old enough to play at ringram with her birthdays. Whether anything worth while will ever turn up out of this Bubb affair, it is impossible at present to judge. Mais nows

Mr Bubb comported himself under his load of honors with the calmness and equanrather to look down on his fine friends never seeking their company, but when in it, giving vent now and then to a few bitter were accepted as so many proofs of ecosist

ort pepresent sherry he ser-

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quiet, homely way. Such callers were al-ways made welcome, and Mr. Bubb, on such occasions, could always produce a bottle of wine,-or a dosen bottles, if required, of a vintage so rare that the cellars of the great Lord Rufus could have produced but few dozens equal to it. Indeed, wine might be sermed the sole expensive luxury in which Mr. Bubb indulged himself and his friends.

When will Mr. Bubb's nephew make his ppearance?" often asked Georgina Teddington of her mamma: but that sage lady could only reply

Wait a while, dear. He can't be long

There were other young ladies, too, is Cheke Mallow who schoed the same question and longed for the advent of the wealthy young beir.

When, one wet November morning, it was whispeged through Cheke Mallow—and it was a whisper that ran like wildfire that Mr. Bubb was dead; that he had departed stirred the breast of every individual in the little watering place. At such a stagnant period of the year it was really pleasant to have such a wide field opened out for speculation and gossip; and Mr. Bubb could not have pleased the community better than by dying at such a season. Mr. Jetsam was immediately summoned; and came, bearing with him a paper which Mr. Bubb had intrusted to his care some six menths previously, and which was endorsed:
"To be opened immediately after my death." In the presence of Dr. Flotsam, the paper was in due form opened, and was found to contain a simple deed of gift, conveying over the whole of Mr. Bubb's household furniture to his deaf old housekeeper, as a token of his good will, and of the estimation in which he held her services. There were also some directions with regard to his funeral, which he desired might be as plain and simple as possible; and the document wound up by requesting Mr. Jetenm to look in the book. case for a copy of "Cotton's translation of Montaigne's Essays," among the leaves of which would be found certain bank notes. sufficient in amount to pay all expenses,

"A striking proof," observed Mr. Jetsam sciennly, when he had finished reading the document, "of that eccentricity which was such a characteristic of our dear departed

After the funeral, which was attended by representatives of some of the best families in Cheke Mallow, was over, Mr. Jetsam proceeded, in the presence of Dr. Flotsam, and of some three or four other gentlemen, particular friends of the deceased, to open and read the will, which Mr. Buhb had never ooked at after the day on which it was drawn up. Mr. Jetsam remarked that he had writ ten to Mr. Pybus of London, the other execu tor, but had that morning received his note back through the Dead Letter office, with the emark upon it, "Cannot be found." That, ese circumstances, he thought it would be advisable to read the will at once but to defer taking any action on it until he deece of Mr. Pybus. Mr. Jetsam knew, all present knew, that Mr. Richard Bubb of the H. E. I. Company's Service was appointed sale heir; but Mr Jetsam had as yet taken no steps to find out in what part of India Mr H Hubb was then stationed, expecting to find among the papers of the deceased some letter or memorandum containing his full address So Mr. Jetsam read the will to the company assembled, which-not to enter into legal phraseology declared Richard Bubb, the well-beloved nephew of the testator, to be sole heir to his estate, real and personal; consisting, firstly, of a large farm, known as Chuckstone Farm, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; secondly, of a smaller farm in Suffolk, duly specified by name; thirdly, of twenty thousand pounds in railway shares fourthly, of a terrace of houses in Bermondsey, London; and, lastly, of five thousand sounds in the Three per Cents., together with slance there might be at his bankers, to the credit of deceased, at the time of his death. Two small legacies of a hunthe sole claims which the helr was called upe to pay out of this handsome property. The examination of Mr. Bubb's papers was next proceeded with which papers Mr. Jetsam supposed to be all contained in a certain old fashloned secretaire, as he had not been able to find any in any other place. This desk Mr. Jetsum had scaled up a few hours after Mr. Bubb's death, without examining its contents, and it was now publicly opened -Strange to say, however, it did not contain a letter, memorandum, or account, with the exception of a few butchers' bills, and some receipts for rent. There was a blotting pad well marked, which showed that Mr. Bubb had sometimes used his pen; and nienty of paper and envelopes; but positively nothing more.

Dr. Flotsam looked rather blankly at Mr. Jetsam, and that gentleman returned the gaze with interest. There was nothing for it but to dissolve the meeting, and to request Mr. Jetsam to lose no time in ascertaining the addresses of the heir, and of the other executor, and to put himself into immediate commun with those gentlemen.

At the end of a week Mr. Jetsam returned from London, and met the same party of gen tleman by appointment at the house of Dr. Plotsam. He came in, looking very blank and dismayed indeed. A few words told all. een up to London to make inquiries, but could not find any such name as that of Richard Bubb on the books of the East India ther could be trace any such as Mr. Pybus; and as a last resource d to advertise for both in dividuals in the "Times." He reported fur-ther, that he had referred to a Yorkshire di-

at liberty to call upon him, and take a chop, | Chuckstone mentioned therein; that he could or a grilled trout, and a glass of wine, in a not discover that any estate in Suffolk had been owned by Mr. Bubb; that there was no such terrace in the parish of Bermondsey as the one named in the will; and, finally, that Glyn and Company never had an account opened with Mr. Bubb.

Mr. Jetsam concluded his fearful narrative by saying, in a solemn tone : "Gentlemen, it is my humble opinion that

we have been made the victims of a tremen-But Dr. Flotsam and Mr. Teddington rould not see anything of the kind; it was too terrible for belief; they would go up to

London themselves, and inquire into the facts of the case. They went, made inquiries, and returned at the end of four days, sadder but

Cheke Mallow had a mild fit of insanity when the news was whispered in its ear.-After its recovery, which was a matter of some time, it fought shy of the subject altogether; disliked to hear even the faintest alusion to it; and made its circle more exclusive than ever. There are some, including suddenly, and without warning, in the night; poor Dr. Flotsam, who still profess to believe an unwented flutter of interest and curiosity in the advent of Mr. Richard Bubb, and that everything will yet be made right. There may be a grain of reason in such a belief more unlikely things have happened befor now. It is not for us to judge the case; but if the reader has any thoughts of visiting Cheke Mallow during the next bathing sea-son, we strongly advise him or her not to mention Mr. Bubb's name while there, but h ignore the subject altogether.

> Some six months ago, a consin of Mr. Flotsam, who is secretary to an assurance society in London, was visiting at Cheke Mal-Mrs. F. mentioned the subject in confl dence to him.

Mr. David Bubb ?" said the secretary, mu "Surely I remember the name. recollect rightly, he was down in our books for an annuity of two hundred a year, expira-The fellow had been a traveller, or agent, or something of that kind for a house in the wine and spirit trade. I am not aware that he had any income beyond his annuity. But your Mr. Bubb might be a different man, you know."

There the enigma rests.

Lord Palmerston and the Station Master.

An English correspondent is responsible for the following somewhat improbable story:-"At one of the chief stations on the Great Western Railway is a station master noted for conceit and flunkeyism. One day he descried a gentleman pacing the platform with a cigar in his mouth. Mr. - at once accosted the offender, and requested him forthwith to stop smoking. The gentleman ook no notice of his command, but con tinued his walk, emitting a silvery cloud repeated his behests more per emptorily than before; but still the owner of the Havana maintained a provoking dis egard. A third time the order was repeat d, accompanied with the threat that is the obstinate sinner did not obey, he would be banded over to the tender mercies of the porters. The stranger took no more need than before; and so at last Mr. pulled the cigar out of the smoker's mouth and threw it away. This violent act produced no more effect than commands and threats, and the peripatetic philosopher continued his walk quite serenely. Presently a carriage drove up an equipage well known to Mr. that of the Duke of Beaufort. To his inconceivable horror the refractory smoker enter ed the said chariot, and drove off to Badmin-

ton. Mr ——asked in tremulous tones, who the stranger was, and he felt ready to sink into the earth when he heard that it was Viscount Palmerston. He at once ordered a chase and pair, and drove off to Badminton. Arrived there, he sent in his card, and urgently requested a private interview with Lord Palmerston. His Lordship soon appeared, - began a most abject apology when Mr. for having "so grossly insulted his Lordship had he known who his Lordship was he would not have so treated his Lordship for the world." The Premier heard the station-master out; then looking down upon him sternly, and with his hands in his pockets, dred guineas to each of his executors were said, "Sir, I respected you because I thought you were doing your duty like a Briton; but now I see you are nothing but a snoh." And thus ended the station-master's interview with the Premier

> FRIENDS TILL DEATH - Commodore Billings in his account of his expedition to the northern coasts of Russia, says that when he and Mr. Mann were on the river Rebime, they were attended by a young man from Kanoga, an island between Kamschatka and North America. One day Mr. Mann asked him :- " What will the savages do to me if I fall into their power?" "Sir," said the youth, you will never fall into their power if I remain with you. I always carry a sharp knife; and if I see you pursued and unable to escape, I will plunge my knife into your heart; then the savages can do nothing more to you." These recall the words of the French knight reported by Joinville: "Swear to me," said Queen Margaret, "that if the Saracens become masters of Damietta, you will cut off my head before they can take me." Willingly," replied the knight, "I had already thought of doing so, should the contingency arrive.

The heavens are a print from the pen God's perfection; the world is a bud from the bower of His beauty; the sun is a spark from the light of His wisdom; and the sky is a bubble on the sea of His power.

PARIA.—The returns of the late census show the population of Paris to be 1,700,000

Many public men consider themselves the pillars of the state, who are more properly the caterpillars of the state, reaching their ry, but could not find any such estate as | high position only by crawling

The following account of the disaster to the Great Eastern comes by the latest arrival

The Bisasier to the Great Eastern.

The following account of the disaster to the Great Eastern comes by the latest arrival from Liverpool:—

The Great Eastern left her moorings in the River Mersey at 14 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of September. The pilot left her at 4 o'clock. Immediately putting on full spead, all went well with her until 4 o'clock on Thursday, when, a strong breeze prevailing, the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The captain endeavored to steady the ship while this was rectified, but found, to his surprise, that the ship would not answer the helm. The fact was, though it was not known at the time, the rudder-pin was broken. The fore-stayanii was run up, but the wind immediately split it into ribbons. The fore-trysail was then run up, but it was blown away. The puddle engines were now stopped, and the boats ordered to be cut away, when the Great Eastern once more started on her course. The passungers then went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages which lasted without intermission for three days. Everything breakable was destroyed. Furni tura, fittings, services of plate, glasses, plano—all were involved in one common fate. It now became known that the rudder was unmansgeable. About 8 o'clock the vossel had to be stopped again, owing to two roils of sheet lead, weing some hundred weight each, which were in the engine-room, rolling'about with every oscillation of the vessel, with fearful force. These having been secured, another start was made, when a tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes, which had become twisted, and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship. The paddles were stopped, and thenceforward the scene is described as fearful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were grinding against the side of the ship. The paddles were stopped, probably through the port holes, a great deal of water, and the stores were floating about in utter nto numberless pieces.

Some idea of the roughness of the night's

incidents may be gathered from the fact that the chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on deck. A spare riding bin gave way on the cable deck and knocked a hole through the ship's side. Two oil tanks also on the cable deck were so much damaged by another concussion, that two hundred gal-lons of fish oil contained in them ran into the hold, and caused, during the rest of the un-happy voyage, a most intolerable odor. The luggage of the passengers, in the lower after cargo space, was lying in two feet water, and before the deliverance of the ship was effect-ed, the luggage was literally reduced to rags and pieces of timber. Twenty-five fractures of limbs occurred from the concussions caused also on the cable deck were so much damaged of limbs occurred from the concussions caused from the tremendous lurching of the vessel. Cuts and bruises were innumerable. One of the cooks on board was cast violently by one of the lurches against the paddle-box, by which he sustained fearful bruises on the arms, putting it out of his power to protect himself. Another lurch drove him against one of the stanchions, by which concussion one of the poor fellow's legs was broken in very terrible character in vital parts, and ne of the most striking incidents of the disone of the most striking incidents of the dis-seter was this poor, brave man, crawling in his agony to extinguish some portion of the baking gear, which, at that moment, had caught fire.

On Thursday night the gale was from the

On Thursday night the gale was from the southwest, but on Friday morning it had turned round to the northwest, and the ship was drifting an unmanageable log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter with the radder. The pin upon which it had turned had broken off three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the sky. It was womenly income thoroughly good, breaking at that particular point where it appeared the strongest, which was one of the most curious incidents of the was one of the most curious incidents of the disaster. It was now found necessary to rig up some kind of stearing gear. A spar was thrown overboard with the anchor fluke attached, which, dragging in the water behind the ship might bring her head to the wind, but the swinging of the rudder made it uscless, and a plan was then suggested to the captain by the passengers, to which the cs cape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was, to pass two or three turns of the chain cable around the rudder-pin, immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and secure it with wedges and small chains by pulling either end of this chain cable. A circular motion of the pin was produced, and a connection being effected with the usual chains attached to the rudder, and a temporary wheel rigged up below the deck a shift was made once more to proceed, but the screw of the vessel upon which the loco motion now depended, hardly a vestige of the paddies remaining, soon stopped, it being fouled by the rudder, by which the rudder was prevented from veering more than was necessary to steer the ship.

All of Friday was occupied with these ar angements. The ship had drifted up the wes coast of Ireland, out of the ordinary track of Saturday night. The brig Magnet, of Halifax hove in sight, and came alongside and laid to for the purpose of rendering assistance. Sun day, at 2 o'clock, the Great Eastern got under way; the rudder was found to act, and un-way; the rudder was found to act, and un-vessel proceeded nine knots an hour with the screw alone. She met the Persia the nex-morning, and signalled her to come under the lee, which the Persia did, but she proceeding the Classic Eastern did not lessen her speed and it was supposed and concluded that intentions were unfair. The Great Eastern put on full speed and was soon beyond recall. All attempt was made at an explanation, but the Persia was too far off. The Great Eastern the Persia was too use Tuesday morning, and continued her course Tuesday morning, and reached the head of Kinsale, where she stop-reached the head of Kinsale, where she stopped four hours to arrange her tackle. She signalled the shore, but no notice was taken of her. At 4 o'clock she arrived at Cork, and a small ressel came off to assist her, and the harbor was soon reached.

PECUNIARY ADVANTAGES OF ENLISTING The bill recently passed by Congress, raising the pay of volunteers to \$13 per month, board and clothing found, makes soldiering board and clothing found, makes soldiering not a very bad business, viewed in a pecuniary light: The pay amounts to \$156 a year, with \$42 for clothing; making \$198 a year, and rations found. To this must be added the \$100 bounty and the land warrant. If the war should last but one year, reckoning the 160 acres of land at \$1,25 per acre, the pay would reach the very respectable sum of \$498, for the year, and rations. Many a young man out of employment would jump at the chance of making so good a salary.

A Typographical Error.-In onable novel the author says, "Lady Emma trembled, grew pale, and immediately fainted." The printer putting p instead of f, rendered it, "The lady grew pale, and immediately pointed."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

EVACUATION OF LEXINOTON BY THE REBELS —STURGIA DRIVES THEM OVER THE RIVER
AGAIN—THEY MOVE WEST TOWARDS INDEFENDENCE—PROSPECT OF SERIOUS
WORK

St. Louis. Oct. 4th.—Capt. Read, of the Lexington Home Guarda, and afterwards of Col. White's Fourteenth Missouri Regiment, who escaped from the rebels on Monday last, has arrived in this city. He confirms the report that Gen. Price's army had evacuated Lexington.

Gen. Harris's division six thousand strong.

Lexington.

Gen. Harris's division, six thousand strong, crossed the river last listurday, and when about six miles from Lexington, they met a Federal force, said to have been under Gen. Sturgis, when a battle ensued. Little is known of the affair, other than that Harris's force was driven back with the loss of his trans-

was driven back with the loss of his trans-portation train and equipage.

Gen. Harris reached the river about mid-night, closely followed by Gen. Burgia, and immediately began to transport his men across in ferry boats, under a galling fire of Federal

musketry.

Many of the rebels swam the river in their inputience to get across, and they spread exaggerated reports of Gen. Sturgis's strength

aggerated reports of Gen. Stargle's strength throughout the city.

One of the farry boats is reported to have sunk, and a large number of rebels are said to have been killed or wounded.

On Sunday evening, Gen. Price began to evacuate the town, and his troops were constantly departing until 6 o'clock on Monday evening, when the last regiment left.

Capt. Read heard some of the rebels say they were going to Baker's Hill, a commanding eminence eight miles southwest of Lexington, which they would fortify, and snake a stand there.

They seemed to think that Fremont and

tand there.

They seemed to think that Fremont and sigel were approaching with forty thousand

Cupt. Read says that Major Seviere, the rebel Provost-Marshal of Lexington, told him on Friday last that 46,000 rations were issued on that day. Gen. Surgis had not crossed the river up to Monday night, and nothing definite was

cnown regarding his strength.

Major Baker, who also escaped in the con Major Baker, who also escaped in the con-fusion of the evacuation, thinks Gen. Price's effective force numbers about 25,000, in addi-tion to which he has some 15,000 irregular troops, whose principal occupation is fora-ging, but this portion of the army had pretty much left the main body before Baker es-

When they first left Lexington, Major Baker thinks it was the intention of Price to march direct to Georgetown; but information having been brought to him that cell. Siget was advancing with forty thousand men, he moved westward, towards Independence.

Our forces are mostly stationed at Otter-dille, Sedalia and Georgetown. The distance from Otterville to Sedalia is twelve miles, and

from Sedaha to Georgetown four miles. Sigel commands the advance. We have also some-thing of a force under Gen. Pope, at Boone-ville, twenty-five miles northeast of Sedalia. Sedalia is nearly south of Lexington. WHY GENERAL FREMONT COULD NOT

RELIEVE GENERAL LYON.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 4th, shows why Gen. Lyon was not reinforced. It states that the entire forces under Gen. Fremont, on the 2nd of August, including Gen. Siegel's command of 4,000, was 19,315 troops, of which 12,556 were

4,000, was 19,315 troops, of which 12,556 were three months men, whose term of enlistment was fast expiring, leaving an actual force of only 6,759 for the entire department.

Of this force Gen. Lyon had 2,320 men—the balance, 4,439 men, being the total strength of Gen. Fremont's force.

At this time Cairo, Bird's Point, and Paducah were menaced by the rebel forces, which were accumulating, and the President had ordered Gen. Fremont to take all his available troops and reinforce those points, for which service only 4,126 men, including or which service only 4,126 men, including pward of 900 St. Louis Home Guards, could

raised.
Rolla being the terminus of the south wes Kolls being the terminus of the south west branch of the Pacific railroad, was at his time the depot of a large quantity of valuable army stores and munitions, and was pro-tected by Col. Stevenson's Missouri regi-ment and Col. Wilman's Thirteenth Illinois regiment. The former regiment was ordered to march to Springfield, but, in consequence of the total absence of means for transporta-tion, it could not now.

tion, it could not move.

The Democrat's article also shows the dis tribution of troops throughout the state at that time, and the time at which the three months regiments were disbanded; and in conclusion says that, after the battle, General Fremont was thoroughly exonerated from blame by the very men who are now loudes

turnpike, west of Bailey's Cross Roads, resides an old farmer named Sidmore. He is a violent secessionist, and has never ceased to Sidmore rather than communicate with them, has locked himself in the upper with them, has locked himself in the upper story of his house. Two days since he called his slaves—seven in number—together, and told them to leave his house and never return— that they were "a pack of d—d Unionists, and he would not have anybody about him with such infernal sentiments." The slav grinningly submitted to the infliction, at darted for the camp of the New Yo Eighteenth, where they are now quartered.

THE EFFECT AT St. LOUIS.-When the false report of the removal of Fremont reached St. Louis, the secssionists were delighted, while the Union men were greatly cast down, and the troops greatly excited. A recruiting rendezvous for an Irish regiment was closed on receipt of the news; and a positing for the frequency. was closed on receipt of the news; and a meeting for the formation of a Home Guard, adjourned without action. The following despatch was published the next day from the Secretary of State:— WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Gen. Fremont is not ordered to Washington, nor from the field. Nor is any Court Martial ordered con-cerning him.

Ww H SEWARD

NEW ENGLAND REGIMENTS.—The St. Louis News complains that New England has fur-nished only seventeen regiments for the war. The Springfield Republican sets the matter The Springheid Republican sets the matter right by showing that Massachusetts alone has sent the seventeen, and has six more under way—the other states make up an ag-gregate of thirty-six regiments, and others forming will make the total at least fifty. But Massachusetts ought to send 30,000 men, and the whole of New England about 80,000, to

At the recent meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Association a series of res Baptist Association a series of resolutions was adopted, among which was the following:— Resolved, That in our present national trou-bles, we recognize the judgments of Heaven upon our national sins, among which, as not the least, we confess the sin of human slavery, and earnestly pray for the time when, in some wise and just way, the last vestige of this evil shall be banished from our land.

Prederick the Great, in one of his batties, happening to turn his head round saw his nephew fall to the ground, his horse being killed under him. Thinking the rider was shot, he cried, without stopping, "The Prince of Prussia is killed, look out for his saddle and bridle." Xet some persons having imagined that Walter Scott exaggerated when he drew Captain Dalgetty stopping to skin his horse in the thick of a battle! not the historical incident of the great King

In the Roman civil wars, Silo, the Robel General, after defeating Capio, endea-vored to entice Marius out of his strong position, and sent him word, " Marius, if thou art great General, come down and fight me." But Marius proved himself a great General by disregarding the taunt, and returned for answer, "Silo, if thou art a great General, make me come down to fight thee." Marius took his time, and Silo was subsequently defeated and perished, and with him ended the rebellion of which he was the master spirit

more heartless!

and best General. The Louisville Democrat says:-A Mr. Edmondson, of Springfield, Missouri, had his horse taken from him by the secessionists, and its value nominally handed to him in Confederate scrip. Upon his application to General Price, the horse was returned. and he handed back the scrip. "Never mind," said the officer, " it isn't worth a d-n anyhow."

The London Athenseum says of Whittier-"He has the soul of some old Norseman buttoned up under the Quaker's coat, and the great burst of heart will often peril the whole of the buttons, whilst the peaker, with all his native energy and a manly mouth, is preaching brotherly love and driving it in.

23" Blessed is he who has nothing, for he shall not lose it. A poor Frenchman, when ais wife aroused him from his sleep with the ry, "Get up, Baptiste, there is a robber in the house," answered, sensibly, "Don't let us molest him. Let him explore the house, and if he should find anything of any value we

will take it away from him."

**Michael Angelo, after having painted he ceiling of the Sistine chapel, experienced a singular incommodity. He could see hardly anything when he looked down; if he wished to read a letter, he had to hold in over his head. This trouble lasted for several

Some one said to Dr. Petit. " You are such a skillful anatomist, you ought to know every ill that flesh is heir to. true," replied the doctor; "but we are like the porters of Paris, who know all the streets, but don't know what is passing in the

A "maiden lady," whose "school cepin'" and age have made fearful havoc with her beauty, said one evening to one of her little boarders, "Now, Johnny, you get o bed carly and always do so, and you will be rosy-cheeked and handsome when you grow up." The little codger looked up quizzically into her wrinkled countenance, and "Well, aunty, I guess you used to sit up late a good deal when you was young, didn't

lothes for Sunday, but wear their spotless raiment and exhale their odor every day, so et your life, free from stain, ever give forth the fragrance of the love of God.

King James I. gave all manner berty and encouragement to the exercise of ouffoonery, and took great delight in it himself. Happening once to bear somewhat hard on one of his Scotch courtiers, "By my oul," returns the peer, "he that made your Majesty a King spoiled the best fool in Chris

Where I see a house well furnished rith books and papers, there I see intelligent and well-informed children; but if there are no books or papers, the children are ignorant,

Lieut. Robert H. Allen, of the New Hampshire Third, was waited upon, while in camp at Concord, by a Massachusetts lady, expressed a wish to go to the war; the callant son of Mars said he would take her, nd they were married the same evening. This was something of the "double-quick" novement.

In two places all men are equal-the hurch and the graveyard. Pride, however, n the former, separates sinners into classes; n the other, places monuments over choice clay, and sods over the dust and ashes,

22 SOUTHERN CONFISCATION.-By the onfiscation of the property of Northern men n the South, by the Confederate Congress,

liant leader, pathetically inquires, "Can any good come out of Louisiana?" If there is Government is furnished by the fact that at Government is furnished by the fact that at any good in that state it will come out of it forever, at the first opportunity.

WHEN WE WILL HAVE PEACE .- ! listinguished Salt Lake Mormon elder makes the prediction-or rather expresses, as he calls it, the decided opinion-that the United States will see no peace until Brigham Young takes the government in hand, which glorious mation is to be brought about before long!

A lady asked a physician's advice about a certain fashionable medicine. "Excellent, madam," replied the doctor; but don't lose any time about it, for remedies of this kind are only good for six months."

I A lady must think she has something valuable in her head, if we may NEWS ITEMS.

SULLIVAN's ISLAND.—Since the Hatterns affair, the families have been ordered off, and most of the buildings have been torn down, lest the "Yankees" should use them should they take Charleston. Every part of the island is being fortified, and a large number of solders are now at work there throwing up fortifications. All the guns on the island each eneighboring fortifications are now at work there throwing up fortifications. All the guns on the island each eneighboring fortifications event those in Port Moultrie, were sent to Virginia, but after the arrival of the Hatterns news, they were ordered back, and they are constantly returning, and are being replaced so as to defend the harbor and its approaches.

A LETTER to the New Orleans Delta, dated Camp Leesburg, Sept. 7, says:—"Thank Haven, our commanders are as fully informed of all Northern movements as it integrals vives ran into the offices of the Department at Richmond, and, despite all threats of Fort Lafayette, our agents are numerous and seepless, braving every danger, and successfully accomplishing their hazardous missions with the stealthiness of Crows or Blackfeet Indians."

The longest train of cars, probably accomplishing of Prussia, quite as avaricious and a good deal

with the stealthiness of Crows or Blackfeet Indians."

The longest train of cars, probably, ever coupled together, passed recently over the New York Central Railroad on the way West. It consisted of over two hundred cars, measuring nearly a mile and a half in length, and drawn by five locomotives. Of course but few of the cars, going in that direction, were loaded. They were all bound for Buffalo, to be there loaded with Western produce for the Eastern markets; and that single train would carry an unlimited quantity of it.

It is now ascertained that the total expenses of the war amount to over eight millions a week. Much of the money now used, it must be remembered, is invested in war vessels, arms, and such other articles as will last throughout the war, so that even with an increased army the expenditures will decrease.

throughout the war, so that even with an increased army the expenditures will decrease.

GEN. FREMONT, being unable to procure enough sabres for his cavalry, has ordered the manufacture of 2,500 lances.

The honey crop of France is this year one of the most abundant ever known. In some hives in the southern provinces there have already been three swarms of bees.

PROCLAMATION,—Governor Morgan, of New York, has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday. November 28th, as a day

New York, has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, November 28th, as a day of "Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God."

Six prize vessels recently arrived at Fortress Monroe, two of which were captured at Hatteras Inlet, and four at Beaufort, North Carolina.

Carolina.

GEN. SHIELDS, having removed to Sinalos,

TEN companies of U. S. troops, surrounded, attacked and routed a body of rebels at Chapmansville, Western Virginia, killing 60 and capturing 70. The rebels, in escaping, were intercepted by Colonel Hyatt, who killed 40 and took a large number of prisoners.

A LETTER received at St. Louis from New Orleans, gives a report that a fleet of seventy U. S. vessels, large and small, was then co-ming up the river, to attack New Orleans. Doubtful.

Doubtful.

A MONKEY owned by an Edinburgh shop-keeper lately snatched from its mother's arms a baby twelve months old, and with its teeth and nails nearly tore it to pieces before it could be recovered. t could be rescued.

A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman named Scott,

A PRESENTERIAN clergyman named Scott, having in a religious meeting in San Francisco opposed a Union resolution, his church was mobbed. The next day he resigned his pastorship, and made arrangements to sail for Europe.

One hundred and fifty mutineers having arrived at Fortress Monroe en route to Tortugas, Gen. Wool, after a severe lecture, gave them a chance to redeem their loss honor, which they eagerly embraced, and were mustered into a New York regiment.

The first Jewish hotel ever opened in the

THE first Jewish hotel ever opened in the capital of Austria, and employing none but Hebrew servants, has just published its ad-yertisements in Vienna. The safety of the Great Eastern, it appears,

was due to a Yankee, named Hamilton, of Boston, by whom the temporary steering gear was arranged, without which the big ship would have been entirely unmanageable, and doubtless would have become a complete

wreck.
FROM Western Virginia we have an account of a reconnoissance in force, by 5,000 United States troops, under Gen. Reynolds, from Cheat Mountain, against the position of the rebels under Lee. A regular engagement ensued, lasting several hours, in which the rebels suffered severely, and our troops lost ten killed and a number wounded. On the whole, the affair was brilliant and successful.

ul.
THE last heard from the pirate Sumter she was at Surinam, Sept. 5th, when she was standing East under sail, bound for the coast of Brazil. She was closely followed by the United States steam frigate Pow

hattan.

THE rumors that a portion of the rebel army of the Potomac had been sent within the past week to Kentucky and Tennessee, are partially confirmed.

response to a request of Gen. AN response to a request of Gen. Fremonis for a Quartermaster for the Western Department, as Brig. Gen. McKinstry has taken the field, Major Robert Allen has been appointed to that position from Washington.

Guna.—At the battle of Bull Run, our artillers was confined to expecting the half a

tillery was confined to something like half a dozen light batteries. Now there are more than one hundred, beside the guns in the fortifications. fortifications; so that in case the rebels advance it must be in the face of from fifteen hundred to two thousand cannon, many of them the best the world has yet seen. An

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in the South, by the Confederate Congress, it is estimated that three hundred million dollars' worth will be confiscated, fifty millions of which is in New Orleans.

The smartest young butcher in New York is named Gorman. He can kill and dress a sheep in four minutes and twenty-four seconds, and did it on Wednesday for a wager. His competitor, a veteran butcher, named Darby, occupied six minutes and twenty-five six seconds in performing the operation.

The Louisville Democrat, in a brilliant leader, pathetically inquires, "Can any good come out of Louisvina". The six of the traitors now in arms against the confider writes that there are nine batteries in the single division to which he belongs. They are all in the hands of regulars.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th ult, says that the newly-spoppinted Major Georal of New York, was going up to Manassa that morning, "to take command of the army particular to the command of the army particular to the control of the sound of the so

Falls Church, the other day, when they re-treated, they poisoned the meal with strych-nine, in order to entrap the Federal troops who drove them out. Fortunately, our sol-diers were two wise to be victimized by this

wicked scheme.

A NEW military department, consisting of the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, has been formed, and General Sherman ordered to the command thereof.

It is true that Gen. Mansfield has been approximately a state of the command thereof.

pointed to the command of Fortress Monroe, but Gen. Wood, whom he supersedes, has been assigned to no other duty. GEN. BUTLER has assumed command of a new department in New England.

Dr. Recamier asked a patriot in the hospital how he was. "Ah, d ctor," replied the poor fellow, " I am so sick that if any one was to tell me I was dead, I should not be

astonished.

NEWS ITEMS.

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two steamers and numerous transports will be employed in this expedition.

An important decision of Marshal O'Donnell, directed to the Captain-General of Porto Rico, has been published, which declares that when a slave touches the soil of Spain he must be emancipated, even without the convent of his former reaster.

must be emancipated, even without the con-sent of his former master.

Durnko the recent snap of cold weather our troops generally suffered from the cold.
It is found that the blankets are rather light, and new regiments now equipping should not neglect this. A thick blanket and a heavy undershirt add greatly to the comfor

of the soldier.

Nor Much Alammed.—When the rebels first got possession of Musson's Hill, some of our officers were apparently alarmed and going to General M'Clellan expressed their surprise at his indifference. The shrewd young general is said to have replied—"I know Musson's Hill very well; the enemy cannot so strengthen it but that I can take it whenever I need it, in an hour, and with three regiments. Meantime, it is a great advantage to new troops to see the enemy bethree regiments. Meantime, it is a great advantage to new troops to see the enemy before them; it makes them watchful, gives them occasional rifle practice, and puts them is spirits. The confederates may keep the hill till I want it."

KIT CASON.—Kit CARSON is in command of the First Regiment of volunteers at Fort Union, New Mexico, and much satisfaction is felt at the general appearance and efficiency of his command.

of his command.

FIRE-PLACES.—The cool weather has turned the attention of the soldiers toward the construction of temporary fire-places in their tents. The plan adopted by one of the New York regiments is first to dig a trench a foot wide and deep, running from the interior to the exterior of the tent, then to cover it over with the averation of a foot as each rior to the exterior of the tent, then to cover it over with the exception of a foot at each end, the inside serving as a fire-place and the outside end covered with a headless barrel serves as a chimney. The invention is said to be of California origin.

COTTON.—It is well known that a large quantity of cotton has arrived at New York from the Eastern states recently for shipment.

quantity of cotton has arrived at New York from the Eastern states recently, for shipment to Europe. It now appears that the brokers have been engaged in sending our fine staples abroad, receiving in return for manufacture into heavy goods, the Indian cotton from England. The steamship Persia, on her re-cent trip, brought 240 bales of this cotton. The staple is much shorter than American cotton, but the fibres are said to be quite as fine as our own.

cotton, but the fibres are said to be quite as fine as our own.

How is IT DONE?—A correspondent of the Times says that in Mason's house, the three principal New York Journals of Saturday morning were found on Sunday afternoon—long before they had been read in any of our camps in Virginia. Of course they could have reached there only by being conveyed through our lines—so that, with all the surveillance of the authorities, intelligence has gone to the Rebels through our_outposts.

veillance of the authorities, intelligence has gone to the Rebels through out_outposts.

The largest business probably ever done in breadstuffs in New York was done on a recent Friday, when 45,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, and 310,000 bushels of corn, valued at about three-quarters of a million dollars, were disposed of. Six vessels were chartered to load breadstuffs to Great Refigia and France, besides large shimments.

were chartered to load breadstulis to Great Britain and France, besides large shipments by vessels on the berth. Brucos & Harkell, of Maysville, (Cal.,) lately shipped in one day to Sacramento and San Francisco, over nine thousand pounds of aches and nectarines.

A PARTY of sixty rebels, from Lexington, plundered the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, Calloway county, a day or two since of 500 blankets, all the bedclothes, and a number of socks, giving as an excuse that the Asylum belonged to the State, and they had a right to German received. No army in the world has ever been com-

posed of men having the same amount of intelligence as those now in our forces along the Potomac. They are busy in writing letters, and as the fruits of their industry, about forty thousand letters are sent from Wash-instead of the poton and the poton are sent from Wash-instead of the poton and the poton are sent from Wash-instead of the poton are sent from the poton are sent from the poton are sent fro ngton daily

GENERAL SMITH, Adjutant General of Mis souri, is issuing commissions to the officers of the State forces organizing under Gov. Gam-bie's call. He gives assurance that the 42,000 volunteers called for will be obtained without

CAPT, COPPINGER, an English officer, late in the Papal military service, has been commissioned a Captain in our volunteer service, on the recommendation of his Holiness the Pope. This makes the fifth European monarch who has recommended officers for service in the Papal management of the Papal Research who has recommended officers for service in the Papal Research was not serviced to the Papal Research who has recommended officers for service in the Papal Research was not serviced to the Papal Research who has recommended officers for service in the Papal Research was not serviced to the Papal Resea vice in the United States.

A LETTER in the London Times says that A LETTER in the London Times says that fast India cotton is regarded with increasing favor. It is said that some spinners have discovered that while Surat cotton makes beautiful cloth, it also takes dye much better than American. The Times also, in some speculations on the cotton question, adduces evidence to show that, so far from American cotton being the arbiter of England's destiny, her emancipation from all need of it is perhaps simply a question of eight or nine militions pounds sterling.

The REBELS PUZZLED.—The concentra-

THE REBELS PUZZLED.—The concentra-tion of our naval vessels at Norfolk gives the rebels a great deal of concern. They have lears for both Norfolk and Richmond, but

SINGERS IN LUCK

Tr is believed by some of the military authorities, that a large rebal folice has been detached from Beastregand's command to strengthen Zollicoffer's column for the campaign now opening in Kentiscky.

The "fortifications" at Lunson's Hill had so glacers, no dilech, no guass A log of wood, painted black on the End, was the supposed 44-pounder, which our reconnoitering parties saw pointed towards Washington. They were the mercet child's play.

A RECHERT OF PREACHERS.—The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, of a recent date, has the following about a regiment of preachers: Rev. John L. Smith, of the M. E. Church, has determined to raike a regiment for the war. All the capitaln's are to be preachers. Rev. Win. Graham, of the Fifteenth Street Church, in Lafayette, has pledged himself to naise a company.

John Brown, Jr., son of the leader at Harper's Ferry, is successfully cavavassing the region of Tsusville, Pennsylvania, for picked in find, and the king himself, having no cash, has given us engraved gourds. One of these large, muscular man, and is supposed to be alarge, muscular man, and is supposed to be aman of muscle, with desperate resolves, anxious to average the death of his father.

A LETTER from Parla, says several superior and subaltern officers of the French Artillery were offered great advantages for their services in the United States Army, but the French Government, which did not appear adverse to their acceptance of the offer at its first mention, decided on the 14th against granting them the necessary permission.

Ir is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico is now in process of organization at Havana; and that a corps of 5,000 infantry will disembork at an early day in October, at Vera Cruz, and thence march direct to the city of Mexico. Six screw frigates, two steamers and numerous transports will be employed in this expedition.

An important decision of Marshal O'Don.

An important decision of Marshal O'Don.

An important decision of Marshal O'Don.

STOCKINGS FOR THE SOLDIERA-GO to work ladies—for those of you who do not know exactly how to do it, we furnish the following directions, by a lady of much ex-

perience:—
The Yarn should be bluish gray, No. 22, and the needles, No. 14 or No. 15.

The Yarn should be bluish gray, No. 22, and the needles, No. 14 or No. 15.

Set up twenty-serven stitches on oach needle; knit two plain and two seam rows alternately, until the ribbing is three inches long; then knit plain seven inches for the leg, remembering to seam one stitch at the end of one needle. To form the heel, put twenty stitches on two of the needles, and forty-one on the other—the seam stitch being in the middle. Knit the first row plain, the next row seam, and so siternately until the heel is three inches long; then narrow on the plain row each side of the seam stitch for five plain rows, which will leave thirty-one stitches. To close the heel, knit the last seam row to the middle of the needle, knit the seam stitch plain, then fold the two needles together, and with another needle take off the seam stitch over it. Continue knitting in this manner until but one is left and the heel closed. Take up as many stitches as there are rows around the heel; knit one round plain; then widen every fifth stitch on the heel needles. Narrow once on every round at each side of the foot until there are twenty-seven stitches on each needle; knit plain six inches, narrow at the beginning and end of each needle on every third round, till you have seven-teen sitches on each; then narrow every second round till you have seven-then every round until the foot is closed. One pound of yarn, round till you have seven—then every round until the foot is closed. One pound of yarn, costing from seventy-five cents to one dollar, will furnish four pairs of socks. The heel and toes should be knit of double yarn.

THE NEW NAVAL EXPEDITION .- We noted resterday the charter of the Vanderbilt steamers, which are to be added to the fleet of transports already chartered and purchased by the Federal Government. A formidable naval expedition is now fitting out in this port to act in connection with mea-of-war from Fortress Monroe. Of the transports, the Van-derbilt is provided with berths for two thou-sand men, the Ocean Queen for two thousand three hundred, the Illinois for one thousand five hundred, the Empire City for one thousand five hundred, the Empire City for one thou-sand, the Coatzacoalcos for one thousand five hundred, the Daniel Webster for one thou-sand; and the Baltic, Matanzas and Atlantic are also coaling and preparing for the expe-dition. These vessels will carry at least fifteen thousand men. The Great Republic, the largest American sailing ship afloat, has just been chartered by the Government, and is fitting up with stall to transport horses.—N. Y. Post of the 3d.

been chartered by the Government, and is fitting up with stall to transport horses.—N. Y. Post of the 3d.

WITHDRAWAL OF REQULARS FROM CALIFORNIA.—It is the purpose of the Government to recall Gen. Summer from California, with all the regular troops now in service in that State, and to authorize the raising of a volunteer force of 30,000 men in California for the defence of the frontier and operations in the adjoining territories.

The necessary orders are already in preparation. It is said by intelligent Californians that half the proposed force can be organized in San Francisco.

The recall of Gen. Summer is at the suggestion of Gen. McClellan. He has now upwards of five thousand regulars under his command.

Army Officers.—In our army among the

ARMY OFFICERS.—In our army among the officers of rank are three Prussian Barons, a Russian Prince, an English Baronet, and a German revolutionist.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a steady demand for Flour, mostly for export, and holders have put up their prices fully 25c W bbl, which has had a tendency to limit operations to some 12,000 bbls at \$56x5,25 for common to good

which has had a tendency to limit operations to some 12,000 bbls at \$5.65,25 for common to good superfine, which is now scarce and generally held higher; \$5,50.65,625, for extras; \$5,75.66,25 for lamity, and \$6,50.67,50 bbl for famply brands, as in quality, including 5000 bbls City Mills, chiefly extra and extra family, on terms kept private. Rye Flour is better and very scarce, with small receipts and sales at \$3,2563,50 \$\text{p}\$ bbl.—Corn Meal is not inquired for, and dull at \$2,81\for Penna, and \$3 \$\text{p}\$ bbl for Brandywine. New Buckwheat is beginning to arrive, and sells at \$2,2562,50 the 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been a good demand for Wheat during the entire week, and about 65,000 bus have been disposed of, mostly for shipment, at a further advance of \$3660 \$\text{p}\$ bus, comprising Spring at \$1,1261,15. Western and Penna winter Red, \$1,2061,28. Southern do at \$1,3461,30, the latter for prime lots afoot, and White at from \$1,30 to \$1,40, as in quality, including \$15,000 bus of the latter, mostly Kentucky, on terms kept private. Rye is better, and the receipts, which are light, have found ready sale at \$56,056 for Southern, and \$8,660 for Penna. Corn is also scarce, and rather better, with sales of \$15,000 bus Yellow at \$56,656 for Western, and \$56,576 for fair and good Penna and Southern 1 ellow. Outs are wanted, and about 60,000 bus sold at a further advance, including Southern at 30,656 for inferior, \$115,663,566 for Penna, and \$46,655 for old do. Barley and Malt are quiet, and generally held above the views of buyers.

PROVISIONS—The market for the Hog pro-

bove the views of buyers.

PROVISIONS—The market for the Hog prohears for both Noriolk and Richmond, but more particularly the latter, being approached from the head of York River. Hence they are assembling a force at Yorktown, to frustrate any such design. Notwithstanding their boast that every intended operation of our forces is known to them, they are puzzled by recent movements, and the secrecy which is maintained in regard to them.

which about 250 casks have been taken at 45(@ for F B, on time, now held at the latter rode; Sides are quiet. Lard is scarce and in moderate request at 95,660 %, for kegs, cash and time; some country packed sold at 8c. Butter moves off as wanted at 860 for packed. Cheese is unchanged and jobbing out at 7675 % B. Eggs move off freely at 13 6118c P dosem.

for packed. Cheese is unchanged and jobbing out at 7(87%) of B. Eggs move off freely at 18 (1812 dieses.)

COPTON—There has been rather more activity in the demand this week, and 400e,500 bales have changed hands at very full rates, ranging from 18 to 3de cash for ordinary to midding and good middling quality, mostly at 2114(225c.

ASILES are stendy but quiet, with a small business to note in both Pols and Pearls.

BARK—The receipts and stock of Quercitron continue light, but the demand has falles off, and small sales of 1st No 1s are reported at 528 per ton, which is a decline. Of Tanners and the demand is limited at 31(35ts y B.

COAL—Orders come in slowly, and the market is died in for the assesson. There are no changes, however, to note in prices, which raic steady both for shipment and home use.

COFFEE—The market is firm, the want of stock and the high views of holders limiting the week's operations to some 200 bags; at 14/4(316c for Ric, and 184/21171 for Laguarys, on time, including 3000 bags of the latter, mostly low grade.

COFFEE is firm, with further calce of Yellow Metal at 18c, 6 mes.

FEATHERS are moving off in lots as wanted at 38(346c for Western, the latter in a small way.

FRUIT—Green Apples are scarce and sell at sure.

HEMP is firmer, but the stock being searif all out of first hands we hear of no sales.

HOPS are dult, and a small business to note at 20c225c for Eastern and Western.

RON—There is no new frature in the market, and a small business doing in Pig Metal at about previous quotations. In manufactured from the eales are also moderate and pricess the same.

LEAD is firm and generally held above the views of buyers, with a reduced stock to operate in. 500 pigs calenn sold at \$5,00 H00 hs.

LUMBER—There is very little doing, and the prices of White and Yellow Pine are unchanged. Laths have been selling more freely at \$1,150 g.

MOLASSES is firm, with further sales of 150 hhds, mostly clayed Cubs, at 25c, on time; 300 hhds Syrup also sold on terms keep private, PLASTER is wanted, and we quote soft at \$3,25@2,274 \$7 ton, with moderate receipts and sales.

PLASTER is wanted, and we quote soft at \$3,36@2,37% \$\tilde{P}\$ ton, with moderate receipts and sales.

RICE—There is little or no stock here, and prime is held at 7%@8e \$\tilde{P}\$ b, which is above the views of buyers.

BALT is firm, but no farther arrivals or sales have been made pablic.

BEIDS are quiet, with but little Clover offering or selling, and prices range at \$4,50@4,75 \$\tilde{P}\$ bus, the latter for prime. Timothy is dull and offered at \$\tilde{P}\$, and but little demand for it. Flax-seed is better, and the crushers have been paying \$1,48@1,45 \$\tilde{P}\$ bus, which is an advance.

BFIRITS—There is very little doing in foreign and Brandy and Gin are quiet at quotations. N. B. Rum sells as wanted at \$20,630c. Whiskey is better, bibs selling freely at \$20\$@20c.

BFICES are more active, and on the advance, without much doing in the way of sales.

BUGARS are firm, and generally held above the views of buyers, the stock being very much reduced, and the sales limited to 200 hids, mostly cubs, in small lots, at from \$\tilde{S}_1\$ to \$\tilde{S}_2\$ c, and some box Sugar at \$3\$\tilde{S}_2\$\tilde{S}_2\$ c, all on the usual credit.

TALLOW is scarce, and held at \$\tilde{S}_2\$(\$\tilde{S}_2\$ c, and some box Sugar at \$3\$\tilde{S}_2\$ c, and some box Bugar at \$1\$\tilde{S}_2\$ c, and held at \$\tilde{S}_2\$(\$\tilde{S}_2\$ c) and some box Bugar at \$3\$\tilde{S}_2\$ c, and some bo

for rendered, which is above the vice of generally.

TOBACCO is scarce and high, with a small business to note in the way of sales, among which are some Kentucky, on terms kept private.

WOOL—The demand continues active, and prices on the advance, with further sales of the low and medium qualities at 46620c, at which rates there are more buyers than sellers. Fize Fleece is also better, and selling at 40624c # B.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKETS. The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week amounted to 2027 head. Prices varying from 7 to 8½ c \$\mathbb{1}\$ bed. Owns were sold at from \$25 to 35 \$\mathbb{2}\$ head. 9000 head of 8heep were disposed of at from \$6,50 to 7,00 \$\mathbb{2}\$ cwt, net.—1000 Hogs brought from \$5,00 to 5,50 \$\mathbb{2}\$ cwt, net.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accom-

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. James R. Wiggins, to Miss Caroline P.

DEATHS.

Notices of Deaths must always be accom-panied by a responsible name.

On the evening of Sept. 20, Charles Hark-cess, in his 65th year. In Carllele, Pa. on the 29th ultimo, William Rair, Frinter, in his 75th year. On the 28th ultimo, Peter Bousquer, in his

75th year.
On the morning of the 29th ultimo, David

KIRKPATRICK, Sr.
On the evening of the 27th ultimo, Charles-Parchett, aged 68 years.
On the morning of the 29th ultimo, NATHAN TAYLOR, in his 40th year.
On the morning of the 30th, 9th mo. Joshua Whitall, in his 62d year. On the morning of the 30th, 9th mo. Joshua Fhitall, in his 62d year. On the 30th ultimo, George Rex, Sr. in his 94th year.
On the let instant, Mrs. Elizangru S. Rouis-

Son, aged 78 years.

On Saturday evening, 28th ultimo, Stermes Farrans, in his 56th year.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. George Faercher, in his 66th year.

On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Catharine Hoff, in her 47th year.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS No 39 South Third Street.

		Prilad	leiphia, Urtobe	1 2	. 10	(95)	À.
	Alabama Cacada	50 dia.	Missouri Nebraska			15	ġ
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r	Mismosots	_	AA IMCMORRED	-	cw	**	•

HHE SAIUKDAY EVENING TUST
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HENRY MINER, Nos. 71 & 70 Fifth Street, Pittaburg,
JOHN P. HUNT, Monesie Hall, Pittaburg,
GEORGE N. LEWIS, 56 West St. Sc., Cincinnati, O.
A. SUNTER, No. 59 Third St., Louisville, Ev.
JOHN S. W. ALSE, Chicago, Hilmode.
CREEN & CO., Naskwille, Tone.
SAY & GEA WFORD, St. Lovis, Mo.
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PKATHERS are moving off in lots as wanted at 38c, 40c for Western, the latter in a small way.

FRUIT—Green Applies are scarce and sells mure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties from \$1/5\$, to \$1/5\$ m. Dried Applies and Peaches are also scarce and quoted at \$6000 for the far mer and \$6000 for the latter. Jersey Crassurer and \$6000 for the latter and the honor of bleding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock being nearly and the latter and the lock being nearly and the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved,) the reputation of the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved, and the latter and the lock was very large, and you austained (and, I death not, justly deserved, and the latter and the lock w

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There is scarcely any disease in which purgative There is a carcely any disease in which purpative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevalls; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

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JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gentily laxative, but in large doses are actively esthartic, cleaning the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For DYSFEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitilated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUE'B., according to directions. For Liver Complaint, Gont, Jaundice,

TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions. For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Rim, Impurity of the Blood, sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Femnle Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

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pure,
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or a magnificent brown, in the
space of ,en minutes; is odorless, does
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Por Wigs, Inches.

1.—The round of the head.

8.—From forehead over the head to neck.

8.—From ear to ear over the top.

4.—From ear to ear round the forehead.

8.—Over the erown of the head.

round the rorchest. | of the head.

He has always ready for sale a spiendid stock of
Genta' Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Wigs, half Wigs,
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HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT On not allow your cold to take its own cour thirds of the victims of Consumption o extendible to the fall mistake of "waith" racough to get well of itself." Do not fall it to this error, but avail yourself at once of a .medy which i wenty five years' experience has demonstrated is certain to procure a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA or PHTHISIS!

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucous or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration, remove all difficulty of creathing. HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This wide-spread disease, which may be generally described as an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes or air vessels, spreading through every part of the lungs, is often mistaken for Consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and, if the case is not of too long standing, will certainly produce a sure.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION ?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cleanses the longs from all irritating matters, while at the same time, it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time, or maintained so universal a popularity, as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, have been restored to perfect health by Its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By aking two or three large doses in the early tages of the disease, in quick succession, and overing up warmly in bed, this preparation acts a sudorfite or sweating medicine, and subdues he inflammation at the outset.

HAVE VOL WHOOPING COLCH!

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. There is no remedy which so effectually overcomes this disease as the Expectorant. What parent can witness the sufferings of her children from this distressing complaint, without doing all in her power for their relief? What medicine so pleasant to the taste, or so certain to produce immediate benefit? Give it a trial, then, and let it brove its efficacy.

HAVE YOU CROUP?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children are subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or, in the absence of prompt relief, none more fatal in its results, than Croup. Farents, therefore, should keep at hand a remedy sure and thorough. Such a remedy may be found in the Expectorant, and every careful mother will keep a supply by her.

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IATNES EAPECTURANT
Is a standard medicine. For twenty-five years it
has been before the public, and during this period its curstive powers have been testified to by
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Physicians, chergymen, lawyers, merchants and
mechanics, have experienced its remedial effects,
and have furnished us with their testimony, and
it may be found at length in our Almanac. To
their convincing certificates we would refer the
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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

L'OOD FOR CLERGYMEN. OL OD FOR LECTUREDS. GOL'D FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS, OOO," FOR SINGERS " COV"

> GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES. GRATIA MEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELICHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY POR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat. They give strength and volume to the Voice. They impart a delicious aroma to the Breath. They are delightful to the Taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Hussry Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will flud them very useful and pleasant while traveiling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will that them at the Drugindispensable. You will find them at the Drug-gists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

HENRY C. SPALDING. NO. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS, CURE

SICK HEADACHE: CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE:

ALL KINDS

HEADACHE. By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nersons or Sick Headsche may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be ob

They seldom fall in removing the Nauses and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing

Conficences.

For Literary Men, Nudents, Delicate Females. and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Lexative, improving the appetite, giving tone and sigor to the digestive organs, and resto-ring the natural elasticity and strength of the

whole aretem

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experi-ments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the persons system or from a deranged state of the alomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their compose

tion, and may be taken at all times with perfec-

eafety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it vary to administer them to children. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box. Bold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medi-

A Box will be sent by mail pre-paid on receipt of the PRICE, 26 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York. A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUK will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

BAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, Ac.

Crockery, Ac.

BPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can
afford to be without it. It is always ready, and
up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
Price, 20 cents.

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

ts on the outside wrapper all others are swinding counterfeits.

HOW HE GOT USED TO IT.

Somewhere in our neighborhood lives a farmer of such social habits, that his coming home intoxicated was once no unusual thing. His wife urged him in vain to sign the

Why, you see," he would say, "I'll sign it after awhile, but I don't like to break right off at once, it ain't wholesome. The best way is to get used to a thing by degrees, you

"Very well, old man," his helpmoet would rejoin, "see now if you don't fall into a hole one of these days, where you can't take care of yourself, and nobody near to help

Sure enough, as if to verify the prophecy, as he returned home drunk one day, he fell into a shallow well, and after a great deal of peless scrabbling, he shouted for the "light of his eyes" to come up and help him out.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said the good soul showing her cap frill over the edge of the parapet; "you've got into a hole at last, and it's only lucky I'm in bearing, or you might have drowned. Well," she continued, after a pause, letting down the bucket, "take hold." And up he came, higher at each turn of the windless, until the old lady's grasp slipping from the handle, down he went to the bottem again. This occurring more than oncemade the temporary occupant of the well pospicious.

Look here " he screamed, in a fury, at the last splash, "you're doing that on purpose-I know you are."

Well, now, I am," responded his wife, tranquilly, while winding him up once more. Don't you remember telling me it's best to get used to things by degrees? I'm afraid if I bring you right up of a sudden, you wouldn't find it wholesome!"

The old fellow couldn't help chuckling at the application of his principle, and protested he would sign the pledge on that instant, if at the same instant, if placed in southern ste would lift him fairly out. This she did, and packed him off to sign the pledge, wet as he was. "For you see," she added, very telegraphic communication with each other, emphatically, " if you ever fall into the ditch egain, I'll leave you thar I will."

He knew she was a woman of her word and he didn't return to her loving arms until te pledge was signed.

SLIGHT MISAPPREHENSION.—The propriety of selecting officers of the same nationality to command troops who do not fully understand our language, is fairly illustrated in the case of a German belonging to one of our regiments, who had been detailed to guard

Sentinel," said the officer of the day, your duty at this place is to salute all offiers according to their rank, to keep fire from approaching the magazine, and in case the enemy appears, you are to discharge your musket and run to the camp. Do you under-

Yes, Lieutenant," replied the worthy tier-

It appeared a little later, on being ques tioned that he understood he had been instructed "to shoot all officers of rank, and then set fire to the magazine; and, if he saw

HOW TO TREAT REBELS AND RATTLE SNABER - The best piece of satire upon the lealency observed by the authorities, in reference to rebels found committing depreda tions, is in the shape of a story, which is told, we believe, by Governor Pierpont. As the story goes, some of the soldiers in General Cox's camp, down in Kanawha, recently caught a large rattlesnake. The snake manifested a most mischievous disposition, snapping and thrusting out its forked tongue at all who came near it. The hove at last got tired of the reptile, and as nobody wanted such a dangerous companion, the question arree " what shall we do with him ?" This opestion was propounded several times, without an answer, when a half drunken soldier, who was lying near upon his back, rolled over upon his side, and relieved his companion by quietly remarking :- "D-n it, swear him and let him go.

CONCLUSION OF A HARD SHELL SERMON. My brethren and sistern! ef a man's full of religion you can't hurt him! There was the three Arabian children; they put 'em in a hery furnace, betted seven times better than ild be het, and it didn't singe a har on their heads! And there was John the Evangeler; they put him-and where do you think, brethring and sistern, they put A Why, they put him into a caladronic of billn' lei, and biled him all night, and it didn't fine his shell! And there was Dan'el; they him into a lion's den-and what, my fellow travellers and respected auditories, do you think he was put into a lion's den for? Why, for prayin' three times a day. Don't be alarmed, brethring and sistern; I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den!"

On a wet, miserable, foggy Londor day, Charles Lamb was accosted by a beggar woman with, "Pray, sir, bestow a little chazity upon a poor destitute widow woman who is almost perishing for lack of food. Helieve me, sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature shilling, "so have \$ it's a miserable day !-

A "wooden wedding" recently occur red at Great Barrington, at the residence of William Stanley, on which occasion silver and gold displays succumbed to the pressure of hard times, and every wooden thing that could be whittled or carved out figured as a

"You are an Irishman," said a fellow satingly to his neighbor. "Well, sir, I am more responsible for having been born an a you are for having been born

A PASSPORT FOR A PARROT.

One of the Paris papers tells the following arious story in regard to those solemn noo dles who watch over the medieval darkness

"A Prench gentleman, M, was tru veiling in Italy two years since, accompanied by his wife, who carried with her a pet par ot. On coming to the frontier of the Roman States an official demanded their passports and, after asking them what they were going to do at Rome, &c., he espied the parrot " Ah! you have a parrot, I see. Does it

talk ?"

Of course it does. What does it say?"

What does that signify?' Sir,' said the official, sternly, 'this is no

oking matter. Parrots sometimes use very mproper language seditious words, even."
"'Interrogate the bird, then," was the an-

"The officials accordingly endeavored to make it speak, but not a word could it utter, perhaps because it was fatigued, or did not nderstand Italian. At last the head official said-

'Well, there is only one way of arranging this business; you must write down the phrases your parrot can my, and declare on your own responsibility that it can say nothing else. That done I will give you a pass

"There was no alternative, so the gentle man made the declaration required, and went his way. Mmerous auditory, and at the same time he showed the parrot's pass to those who wished to see that singular document, which cost him a scude (one dollar)."

CAN YOU BELIEVE YOUR EYES?

If a person were placed at the Equator on the 21st of March or September, he would see the sun directly overhead. If another person, on the same day, and at the same hour were placed near the North Pole, he would see the sun south of him; while a third party, latitudes, would see the sun north of him. Now, if each of these persons were to hold what a contradiction might follow! While the gin's actual position would remain the ame, it would seem to each observer to be in a different quarter of the heavens than that in which it was reported to be by his correspondents. How easy it would be for these individuals to impugn each other's veracityone declaring that the sun was overhead; the second insisting that it was near the horizon; and the third stoutly asserting that it was in neither place, but about half-way between the horizon and the zenith. If not more enlightened than a great majority of disputants. the only way in which they could arrive at the truth would be, to appoint a place of meeting on some middle ground, with the dire intent of exterminating each other as liars, but where they would find that all their differences had given place to still other appearances in the position of the sun. These facts of natural philosophy, in showing how an object may be viewed differently from different points, and still in every respect remain unchanged, should warn every one against being narrow minded in matters of

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.-True wis dom bids parents keep their children at proper seasons in the background, in constant ibjection, in obedience to an unceasing discipline. They should be limited in the num-ber of direct pleasures and treats accorded to them, kept mostly at home, forced into regularity and insignificance. No sight is prettier or more pleasant than to watch the children a sensible mother. It is charming to see a troop of girls in simple dresses, headed by their governess, range themselves in orderly fashion at the luncheon table, under the eyes of a vigilant mamma. Those girls are worth talking to when they are young, and worth marrying when they grow up.

Children love discipline. They like to be enided, controlled and silenced. They enjoy being forced to think of none but childish things. It is only foolish or indolent people harshness, and without erecting a barrier between the child and the parent. Children find out instinctively when tenderness is real, and cling to a parent who they know loves them however strict may be the control exercised over them. It is a policy as shortsighted as t is mischievous to pander to the morbid de sire for a premature independence, in order to win the gratitude of the child who is misdirected. Strict discipline, childish pleasures, exclusion of children from conversa tion on domestic difficulties, and moderate but solid intellectual teachings are the great elements of a good home education.

BEAUTY OF THE SEA .- There is a charm in the sea. The freedom there is in its sweep, the grandeur there is in its billows, the musi there is in its roar: its round horizon beaded with white foam, red with the wine of morning light; the ruby sun, that descends into its waters and dissolves; the ship, so like a bird, that spreads its white wings and skirts the sea-encircled world; the wild tale of strange lands and strange adventures; the gems and gold that strew its caves; the coral groves touched with eternal sunset; the bubbles that have broken upon its surface and released the parting souls; all these have shrouded the es with a mysterious charm

And then to think that the sea is the cemetery of the world; that an angel's voice shall summon it, and it shall surrender its dead to air and light again; that the lower half of heaven is hidden like a jeweled cup in its bosom; and the ever-going sun had worn no path hence, and the long caravan of ages left no footprints as it went.

The footlights of the new opera house in Paris are so perfectly constructed, that a readily? Has the commonest flower that appearance, and showing distinctly the natupocket handkerchief may be thrown upon grows in our passive, the dandelion, shown ral markings of the wood.-A Renfreuestive



SCENE IN FORT LAFAVETTE.

REBEL PRISONER.-Orderly, what island is that off there? Onnency - Gibbett island, sir.

REBEL A'hem! I don't think the prospect is as fine as that from Sumter.

the modus operands of watering places. He Hooker to tell the dandelion of to-day from had a troublesome and obstinate case of dys- that of twenty years or more ago; that at pepsia, brought on by idieness and intemperates the told his noble patient that he could progeny.' The old dogma, that 'like prodo no more for him, and that Dr. Robinson duces like, still holds good, at least with of Inverness was the only man that could cure him. Off the patient posted with letters of introduction and a detailed statement of his case from his metropolitan physician. On arriving at Inverness he could not learn that there was any Dr. Robinson there, or ever had been since the creation of the world, Back he travels, burning with indignation, meditating plans of hostilities against Sydenham. On his arrival he rushed into the Doc tor's presence, vowing vengeance. "Well, replies Sydenham, "are you better;" "Yes. quite well; but no thanks to you." "But thanks to Dr. Robinson," answered Sydenham. I sent you on a journey with an interesting object in view both ways-contemplating a cure going out, and thrashing me coming

AN EXPLANATION. -- Some able and excel lent men are never able to adapt their phrases to the comprehension of children. A man of this class, a learned theological professor, was once engaged to address a Sunday school. He read a number of verses from the Bible and then said: "Children, I intend to give you a summary of the truth taught in this portion of the Scripture." Here the paster touched him, and suggested that he had bet ter explain to the children what "summary" meant. So he turned around and said to the children: "Your pastor wants me to explain what summary means, and I will do so Well, children, summary is an abbreviated synopsis of a thing "

M. Bouchet, of Paris, has reported to the Academy of Science that all reservoirs of I tion, self-sown, soon return to the commonest water for supplying cities should be shaded from the rays of the sun, and cleaned out once a month, at least, during summer. Water in reservoirs, exposed to the sun, is liable

Agricultural.

VARIATION IN PLANTS.

An article which is calculated to produc ome surprise among persons who have sta died the habits of plants, has appeared with the authority of Dr. Lindley, in the Gardener's Chronicle. Among the startling as umptions in this article are the following "The tendency to produce a variable off

pring is inherent in the constitution of every plant, and is a necessity of its existence there is no such thing as a repetition of the parent in the progeny.

"Nature supplies the gardener with varie ties, and all he can do is to exert his skill in choosing which of them is best suited to his wants and again selecting from its progeny what is still better suited, and so on till his wants are satisfied,-there is no reason to suppose that the first progeny of the seed, had been left to itself, would have differed aught from that it produced under the gardener's

We find so good a reply to these ideas it an editorial article in the last number of Hovey's Magazine, that we use some of the renarks instead of our own. In regard to the first paragraph it is observed

"We might name a hundred instance where, for at least the life of an observing man, there has been no change in the growth, appearance, and flower; that they have been, year in and year out, just the same, and probably so for kundreds of years. We have but one species of Tulip-tree (Liriodendron | made thoroughly clean and sweet. Connecttulipifers), and yet a naturalist found the fos- ed with the byre are places for holding hay, sil remains of this very species 100 feet below the surface of the earth in one of the deep cuts apparatus for crunching, steaming and other-in California, as stated in Sill man's Journal, wise preparing the food, through which and we think, for 1858. How many hundred or the byre, from end to end, is a continuous thousand years had it been buried there? and railway for conveying the food. All the yet we have the exact copy of it now. Does woodwork is painted with a mixture of asthis show an inherent power to change phalte and linseed oil, giving it a fine glossy them, and the gas in full blaze cannot ignite it. any disposition to change? Is there a very Dairyman.

THE MIND AS A DOCTOR.—The celebrated | pale yellow, white or variegated variety? We ydenham tells a good story which illustrates think it would puzzle Dr. Lindley or Dr. On the second paragraph above quoted,

r contemporary remarks as follows:-

The theory of Van Mons in raising new ars disposes of this. Since the creation of the world, or at least since we have known anything of its vegetation, the wild pears, oft to themselves, have continued the same; but under the skill of Van Mons they were altered in five generations from their austere, uneatable character to the most luscious fruit. Did nature do this, unaided by Van Mons? Shall we then be seriously told that all he did was in choosing which was suited to his wants, and that there is no reason to suppose the progeny, if left to itself, would have, 'differed aught' from that it produced under his care? We are not combating the doctrine that plants have the inherent power to change, as we know this to be true, but we do not believe these changes are easily made, and in fact, rarely if ever naturally, for to admit this would admit the power to annihilate spe cies; many of our hybrids being more unlike than many of the so-called distinct species Under certain circumstances, and these principally include cultivation, they soon show signs of variation, and these variations, taker advantage of by the gardener, go on chang ng until they are again neglected, when they cease to vary to any extent. What is more common than to see many of our beautiful annuals, as soon as they are left to sow their own seed, degenerate to the original species. Asters, self sown, in a year or two become single. Pansies of the most beautiful descripweedy flowers. No fact is better known to all gardeners than this. This may be one o the 'inherent powers of change,' and it would not require a great exertion 'of skill' to select the best suited to his wants from such a progeny. Such well-known changes with certain flowers and even vegetables are so common, that it at once refutes the idea that the tendency of successive progenies is to depart further and further from the original standard, and seldom or never return

THE DUKE OF ATHOLE'S DAIRY .- It is not a modern show thing-a would-be palace for animals. No, no. It is characterized by airi ness, proper temperature, cleanliness and usefulness. Five of M. Kinnel's ventilators pour in the pure air and suck away the foul. The wails are panelled all round, some four feet from the bottom. Each stall holds two cows; and the stalls are divided by low wooden partitions, like small stable trevises, so that the cows do not grind and injure their horns as where stone is used. There is a strap of wood half-way between the panelling in face of the cows and the ceiling, and on the strap is fixed the name, well printed, of each cow, above where she stands; so that a person unaccustomed to cows might think that they went correctly to their places from seeing their names. Each cow has a fixed, square feeding trough, formed of slates; and between the two feeding troughs is a similar drinking trough for both cows. The floor is of Arbroath pavement, which is covered with soft matting on two-thirds forward of the space where the cows stand or lie. The grips, in their whole length, are of perforated iron, so that all liquid drains off to the tank. At each end of the byre is a water tank, near the ceiling, to supply water for the drinking troughs by a direct communication with each, and also to enable the floor to be flushed and straw, roots, meals and cakes, and also the

HUNTING WILD BEES.

It is well known that our forests are the homee of many swarms of wild bess. They go off from the domesticated colonies, and seek refuge in the hollow of some good old iree, and there deposit their honey. It remires some experience and skill to hunt wild bees with hives. The outfit for bee hunting is a bee box, properly constructed with comb and honey, slightly scented with oil of anise or thyme. The box should have a glass in the top or side, covered with a sliding panel, through which the comb and bees can be seen, and to admit light. The bee hunter secures from a bunch of flowers a few wild bees in his box. The panel is now removed, and the light admitted; or, if he can find no wild bees on the flowers, he burns a piece of honeycomb upon a heated stone, the scent of which draws plenty of wild bees around him. He places the open box near the altar of incense, and the bees soon alight upon the honeycomb, and begin to feed. Having in one of these two ways secured a few working bees, he places the open box upon a high stump, and sits leisurely down to watch them. The bees having supplied themselves with a freight of honey, depart for home. Rising from the box, they fly in circles about it, and then take a bee line or straight course for home, or for the bee tree. Now comes the hunter's covet ed opportunity. He wishes to get the line of the swarm, as it is called. With a practised eye, he watches the bees until they are beyond his sight, and finally determines by their unerring course in a straight line, the direction of the bee tree. Having got the line, he closes his box on the bees, and moves on towards the tree. He then takes a new stand, and makes new observations, and thus gradually nears the wild colony, searching all the while for them in every hollow tree, until he at last discovers their retreat. An experienced bee hunter, having once got the line of the swarm, seldom fails of finding it. Large quantities of honey have often been found deposited in the capacious hollows of some of our forest trees.-Dol. News.

NOVEL CURE FOR LOCKJAW .- A gentle nan of high standing, on whose veracity we can depend, relates an extraordinary instance of a valuable mare of his recovered from confirmed tetanus, by having recourse to means we never heard of being adopted before. The mare had been docked. A few days after the operation was performed, symptoms of lockjaw presented themselves. The best ad vice was immediately obtained, every remedy used proved unavailing, and death appeared inevitable. An idea suggested itself to the lady of the house (who is famed for the kind and skillful way in which she dispenses medicines, especially to the poor of the surrounding neighborhood), that a sudden severe shock might produce the effect of relaxing the nerves and muscles, now strung to the highest pitch, in the poor suffering brute. A gun was loaded; the groom walked quietly o the mare's head, and discharged it close to her ear. The mare reared suddenly up, broke her halter, and fell backward; got up, shook herself, at once commenced eating, perfectly recovered, is now alive, and has bred two o three fine foals since.

Useful Receipts.

STAINS -Oxalic acid will remove all stains from hands or clothing. But it must be used with great care, being not only a deadly poison, but tendering every fabric, if not we very soon.

COLD CREAM.-Take | ounce white wax o. of spermaceti, and 3 ounces of almond oil. Put the whole into a basin, and place it in hot water till fused: then gradually add unces of rose water, elder water, or orange flower water, stirring all the time with a fork or small whisk. When cold it is fit for use .-

FOR COLORING SEA WEED RED.-Dip the mosa into a boiling solution of 1 ounce alum in 1 pint of water. Dry it. Make a solution of 1 ounce cochineal, 1 ounce cream tartar, 1 tablespoonful spirits hartshorn to i tumbles water. Dip in the moss, wring, and dry in the shade.

CRYSTALIZED GRASSES. - Nine ounces alum heated till dissolved. Put in the grass when the alum water is cool enough to bear the hand; watch it, and take it out when the crystals are large as you wish: dry them or paper. If you wish colors, get a few powdered paints and sprinkle over, directly it comes from the water: heat alum over when it becomes cold.-M. L. N.

GREEN PICKLES WITH GRAPE LEAVES.-It s considered very desirable by housekeepers that pickled cucumbers, mangoes, &c., should be of a deep green color. They taste no better, but they look nicer. To produce this greenness, it has been customary to place the pickles in a brass or copper vessel, pour hot alum water over them, and let them remain until of the desired color: that is until the salt of copper, verdigris, has acted upon them sufficiently. A better way of doing it without the aid of poisons, is recommended by Mrs. Haskell's Encyclopedia, which is as follows:-"When packing the cucumbers in salt, line the barrel, bottom and sides, with grape leaves, and pack between the layers of ucumbers a quantity of the fresh leaves' until the barrel is full. When salted through, remove them from the brine, and pour boiling water upon the pickles, several times. If not the desired color, line a tub in the same manner that the barrel was prepared, and pack the pickles with a large quantity of the eaves. Heat vinegar boiling hot, pour it over the pickles, and cover them tightly. If, the next morning, they are not sufficiently greened, drain off the vinegar, reheat it, and pour it again over them; repeat the process until of the color desired. When they are sufficiently greened, pour over them hot vinegar; if they taste of the vine leaves, change the vinegar after a week.

The Riddler.

MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGNA. WRITTEN POR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 44 letters. My 33, 24, 5, 37, 36, was the commander and

prince of the muses. 24, 14, 26, is the god of the woods. My 5, 43, 1, 19, 5, 29, is the son of Neptune. My 5, 43, 24, 35, 25, 30, 7, is one who compad

the machinations of the sireme. My 24, 17, 43, 13, 41, 24, 25, 5, 24, 9, is one of the sirens who was desperate because his song would not charm, cast himself inc. the sea and was turned into a si 4, 31, 6, 40, 5, is the brother to Neyton

and Jupiter. My 40, 17, 26, 8, 20, 23, 18, 29, was the sea of the nymph Plota, who invited the gods to a feast, and quartered and boiled his see Pelops and set the joints before them to

My 31, 17, 43, 8, 12, were the gods who presided over dogs. My 13, 4, 9, 2, 32, 3, 11, 29, is what persuaded TH

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Cero to lay aside her grief and rh the cave.

My 27, 38, 14, is the mount in which lived the

servants of Magna Mater.
10, 39, 31, 23, 42, 38, was what was done to the son of Cneus, at Spain. 25, 39, 5, 15, 44, was one who disturbed the

sacrifice of Latona. My 33, 5, 26, 14, 38, 16, 32, is one of the names

of Cybele. My 22, 43, 14, 26, 1, 32, was the muse who sung of divine things.

My 21, 37, 5, 43, 14, is the goddess and Presdent of Flowers. My whole is the motto of one of the United

SAM. S. LAIRD.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. In ocean, river, lake and creek, To find my first you there must seek : It dwells in water, ne'er does roam On land far from its watery home.

My next's a cry you often hear Called forth by wonder or by fear, And when the heart's o'erpressed with grief It's used, but gives you no relief.

My whole is seen in every clime On which the sun or moon may shipe: It has no life, though strange, it's true, Travel it will along with you. Vaples, Scott Co., Ill.

CHARADE.

Can any of our readers solve the following It has been stated to be by the princi pal of a college, but we know not with

" A Headless man had a letter to write, 'Twas read by one who had lost his Sight, The Dumb repeated it word for word, And he was Deaf who listened and heard."

DOUBLE REBUS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVERING FORT. A town in Italy. A town in Ireland.

A river in Asla. A county in New York. A gulf in Sardinia. A town in Russia.

My initials form a range of mountains. My mals the place of situation Newport, R. I. CHAS, COTTRELL

PROGRESSIVE QUESTION.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING FOST. Says Thomas to his brother Henry, who pro ssed to be an accomplished arithmetician Suppose a certain ball would commence to ove through the air: the first hour it would nove 14 miles, the next hour only 12 miles, and every subsequent hour, moving only 6-7 of its previous hour's speed; how far would you supose it to move, provided it would thus continue o move on continually?" Henry could not answer the question. So the brothers agreed to lay it before the mathematicians of the Post, to be solved by arithmetic, algebra or otherwise.

T. & H. An answer is requested.

CONUNDRUMS.

When is wine like a pig's tooth? Anss in a hogshead? Why is anything that is unsuitable like s amb person? Ans.—Because it won't answer.

Why is a woman servant's garret like s met? Ans .- It is 'er attic (erratic)

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA—Andrew Jackson CHARADE—Rebellion—(Re-belle-lion). GEO GRAPHICAL REBUS—Greece, Atheus—(Goria, salgat, Edinburgh, Eric, Camorin, Euphrates). RIDDLE-Moon. DOUBLE REBUS-La Puebla, n Mexico-(Lipari, Austin, Putnam, Ucayale, Essex, Bari, Leipsic, Amoo). RIDDLE—Lincole.
RIDDLE—C. S. A. ANAGRAMS—Danube, Vistula, Ljusna, Petchora, Dordorgne, Shelleses, Guadiana, Garonne, Mondega, Viatka, Duiseser, Maritza. ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM-12 more. ARITHMETICAL QUESTION-2,530.

Answer to PROBLEM, by Subscriber, in Post of August, 3rd.—The board must be cut 4.249 feet from the top, or 1.7573 feet from the bottom.

—Artemas Martin, Franklin, Venango Co., Pa., and E. C. Rowe, Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y.

Answer to Oliver S. Harria's PROBLEM, pubthed Aug. 3rd.—The circular green must tain 4.64278 acres, and there will be left ungrased 1.64273 acres. -- Artemas Martin. The farm tained 4 acres, 2 rods, 22 perches, and some few yards; left ungrazed, 1 acre, 2 rods, 22 perches-

The meaning of my QUESTION, published July 24th, and answered by several, is, that A pays 50 cts. per acre more for every acre he gets The answers by D. Diefenbach are not correct, as A does not pay more for the 30 acres, as in alswer first; and in answer second he has A to pay more than \$200, and B to pay less than \$200, and

both together to pay over \$400. Wm. 8. Major will see by the above wherein his answer is incorrect.

I would like very much to hear from Artemas Martin and others, with regard to their opinions on this question. Yours, &c.,

Enen Valley, Ps.

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